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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—769—

Politics of Europe.

In a subsequent page we give several Extracts from a Letter lately addressed by Lord Erskine to the Earl of Liverpool, on the situation and sufferings of the Greeks, which seem to have created a strong sensation in England, and could not fail to awaken the sympathies of all who are capable of feeling. "We hail the appearance of this production (says a highly respectable Journal) as a harbinger of better fortune to the cause of that unfortunate people."

By the late English Papers, it appears that the ferocious and brutal oppressors of the Greeks, finding that this patriotic race were not to be put down by brute force, or daunted by cruelty, have at last discovered the policy of resorting to soothing measures in order to seduce them again under the yoke. Although we must rejoice at any amelioration in their condition, we shall regret if such sacrifices as they have made in the cause of their country, should not be crowned with a more glorious reward than merely the lightening of their chains. History however, admonishes us to moderate our hopes; for as few men, according to the adage, who have been deeply sunk in vice, become suddenly very virtuous; so few nations are so happy as at once to rise from a state of political debasement to the enjoyment of rational liberty and good Government. The gradual formation of the British Constitution, by repeated efforts, induces us however to hope, that although so great a work cannot be done at once, when other nations look on with cruel apathy, the Greeks will yet, by renewed exertions, be able to complete the work they have begun.

London, September 21. —The French Journals which have arrived this week, bring intelligence from Vienna of a melancholy character for the cause of liberty in Greece. It is stated, and we fear with truth, that the march of the Turkish armies has been sufficient to disperse and disperse at all points the Greek forces, badly organised and worse commanded. The Greek Senate is dissolved; the Turks have possessed themselves of Corinth and the whole of the Morea, and the war in Epirus also has been terminated by the capture of Sal. A letter from Trieste, of the 1st September, in the ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, says, "The disasters of the Greeks are confirmed; their cause appears to be lost; they fly on all sides to escape slaughter." The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER states, that the plague has made an alarming progress in Albania, and extended its ravages to Epirus and the Morea.

An article from Zeits, of the 7th of August, states,—"that the combined Turkish fleet, consisting of line of battle ships, frigates, sloops, and brigs, in all about 80 sail, passed by this on the 2d inst. and are at present at Patras."

Haleb Effendi's Threat.—Our Papers have lately borrowed from the GERMAN GAZETTES a statement which requires explanation. It has been said that Haleb Effendi, the Sultan's favourite, declared to Lord Strangford, that if a new Russian Ambassador should arrive on board an armed frigate, she would be fired upon by the Turkish forts. This intimation of Haleb Effendi has been called insolent, but it is no such thing. The GERMAN JOURNALS, it appears, are not aware that, after the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, Baron Stroganoff, who was appointed by the Emperor Alexander Ambassador to Constantinople, wished to revive an

old pretension which had been assented to in the reign of Peter the Great. He accordingly entered the port on board of a frigate, notwithstanding the regulation which forbids any foreign armed vessel from passing under the walls of the Seraglio. He was saluted with a heavy cannonade. Fortunately the frigate was not struck, and did not return the fire, so that the affair was passed over without further notice. The observation of Haleb Effendi to Lord Strangford doubtless proceeded from a wish to prevent the repetition of such an occurrence.—*Paris Paper.*

The Russian empire is at present suffering most severely from the interference of their Government in commercial pursuits. Starvation and misery amongst the majority of the people have been the certain consequences of unequalled restrictions and prohibitions in their intercourse with foreign nations; and, until a much more liberal system be adopted, misery and dissatisfaction must continue to increase. Though tallow can be purchased, to be delivered next summer, at 85 rubles, yet, on account of the very limited commerce which they now have in articles of English manufacture, there is very little export demand for the produce of their own soil. A fair barter of commodities is necessary; for a partial one cannot be long continued. When the last mail was dispatched, the exchange on London continued at 10½.

A letter from Toulon, dated July 31, says—"The squadron under command of Rear Admiral Hamelin, sailed at 5 o'clock this morning. It consists of the COLOSSY, on board of which the Admiral has hoisted his flag; the GUERRIERE, and THREE frigates; Echo corvette and Momus schooner. This division will be reinforced by the JEAN BART, and SYLVES brig from Brest. Its destination is not known, but believed to cruise on the Coast of Spain, and it is said that all the King's vessels in the Levant have orders to reinforce this squadron."

The Editors of four of the Paris Journals, viz the CONSTITUTIONNEL, the JOURNAL DU COMMERCE, the COURIER FRANÇAIS, and the PIGRE, have been prosecuted by the Government, for publishing an "unfaithful and malicious report" of the proceedings of a late trial at Rochelle; two of them were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 5000 francs, and the others to six and three months' confinement, and fines of 3000 and 1000 francs. These convictions are under the new law passed by the Chambers last Session.—*Bell's Messenger.*

London, September 15.—A letter from Constantinople, dated the 10th of August, confirms the report of the death of the Greek Patriarch. It appears, however, that he has not been the victim of any violence on the part of the Turkish Government. He died on the 8th of dropsy. His funeral took place on the 10th. On the same day the Porte authorized the election of his successor, and six Greek Bishops, who had been detained as hostages in the Seraglio, were at the same time set at liberty. The election fell upon one of the prelates—Bishop of Calesdonia. The Porte had previously intimated, that if the choice fell on any of the detained bishops, the approval would experience no difficulty, provided the candidate had the necessary qualifications, which, however, are not inconsiderable; for he is required to possess experience, prudence, ability, erudition, and fidelity to the Government. Other circumstances are mentioned in this letter, which, if true, would prove that the Porte is disposed to act with unusual moderation towards the Greeks. It is said that the Patriarch had

written a letter to the Sultan, in which he solicited the abolition of an impost extremely burdensome to the Greeks of the capital, as well as to the Armenians and Jews; that the Sultan received this application favourably; and that before the death of the Patriarch the tax was repealed.

By private letters received from an officer in the 51st Regiment, *vis Otranto*, and dated Corfu, August 11, 1822, we learn, that the "plague rages with undiminished fury in the neighbouring Continent. The Turkish army is suffering much from this dreadful malady. The Authorities here are taking every precaution to prevent its introduction, but many fears are entertained by the inhabitants, and we are all on the alert to avert the impending evil." The letters were cut in two places and fumigated, to prevent the possibility of infection. One letter concludes with the following important information:—"The Greek cause is completely at an end: the Turks have entered the Morea in large force; besides which they have a fleet of 94 sail. The Greeks are flying in all directions."

South America.—Letters from Monte Video of the 2d of July state, that a proclamation was issued on the preceding day by the Commander of the troops, declaratory of the intention to adhere to the Cortes at Lisbon, and against an union with Brazil. This step is said, however, to have been partly compulsory, and produced by the interference of the officers of the European regiments. The proclamation also calls upon the Brazilian soldiery to co-operate with them; but to this they were believed to be strongly, disinclined, and serious consequences were anticipated from the difference of political feeling among the troops of the two countries.

Lisbon Papers have arrived to the 1st. The *DIARIO DO GOVERNO* of the 31st ult. in order to disprove a report that England had prohibited all Portuguese produce, not coming direct from Brazil, "to silence calumny, and to put to shame the calumniators of the liberal English nation, and bear new testimony to its noble character," inserts, in English and Portuguese, the 18th article of chap. 43, of the 3d George IV. regulating foreign importation. In the sitting of the Cortes on the 23d ult. there was a long and animated debate on the affairs of Monte Video. The precise points under discussion were—

1. Whether an Army of Occupation should evacuate, wholly or in part, Monte Video?

2. Whether the Act of Union of July 31, 1821, should be recognised as valid and legal, and if it was proper for the Portuguese nation to accept this Union on the twenty-one conditions proposed in that Act, and accepted by Baron de Lagumna on the 2d of August that year?

With respect to the first, it was decided that the Government should remove from Monte Video the division of Royal Volunteers and the Staff of the Army, disposing of those troops as might be most advantageous and honourable for the public service. No decision was adopted upon the second, the further consideration of it being adjourned.

The House of Assembly in the Island of Tobago have addressed the Governor, Sir F. Robinson, urging him to give up a portion of his salary, in consequence of the distress of the colony. The Governor's reply to this address was somewhat pointed, but he signified his intention "to make such quarterly reductions from his salary for the public service, as would leave no doubt of his determination to serve the colony."

Morning Chronicle, September 7.—We have sometimes smiled at the praiseworthy attempts of German and other Statistical writers to shew the rate at which the people of England are taxed. They little suspect that while in other countries the State Taxes constitute nearly the chief burdens of the people, in England they are outweighed by various other burdens. Without dwelling on Tithes, Poor Rates, and Rates of other descriptions (the expence of local government in other countries paid by the general government), we are subject to an enormous burthen in the expences of our law proceedings, of which foreigners can form no adequate idea. The barbarousness of the

English law, the number of its useless forms of various descriptions, kept up solely for the sake of fees, constitute, in the expences to which suitors are put, or the losses to which they submit from the dread of having recourse to a remedy worse than the disease, a most grievous burden. It was the opinion of Lord North, that the value of all the property which became the subject of law proceedings, fell short of the charges.—This may or may not be the case: but the amount of charges of various kinds, and the voluntary losses submitted to by individuals from the dread of law, must be very great indeed. An individual of rank left with us some months ago, a bill of charges paid by him to his Attorney on account of a disputed claim for 4l. in the Palace Court, which, however, never actually came into Court, amounting to upwards of 20l. The charges of bringing property to a sale, where there is no opposition whatever, which ought to be the simplest of all matters, from fees of one kind and another, run always away with a great part of that property. But it is useless to particularize where all is rotten and hollow. None of the evils to which the people of England are subject are so formidable as that which we have been describing. It is useless to dwell on the oppression which results from it.

"If one man (says Mr. Bentham) by spending from a hundredth to a hundred thousandth part of his own fortune, can be the destruction of another's, malice or the lust of dominion may purchase gratification at a cheap rate. The English Law, by the matchless enormity of the artificial burthens it has thrown upon justice, and the ingenuity it has shewn in their distribution, has ensured this gratification to every man who can afford to give a handsome price for it. In doing so, it has conferred on every man an arbitrary power over every other man less favoured than himself by fortune: a tyranny which nothing has prevented from being intolerable but the influence of public opinion."

This evil, which has been so often lamented by the wisest and best men of England, was once in a fair way of being remedied. Cromwell, in a conversation with Ludlow, said, "that it was his intention to contribute the utmost of his endeavours to make a thorough reformation of the Clergy and Law; but (said he) the Sons of Zeruiah are yet too strong for us: and we cannot mention the reformation of the law, but they presently cry out we design to destroy property: whereas the law, as it is now constituted, serves only to maintain the lawyers, and encourage the rich to oppress the poor." Unfortunately for the country, Cromwell did not live long enough to be able to carry his noble design into execution.

Somewhat more than a hundred years ago, Bishop Burnet, whose knowledge of other countries, acquired from extensive travelling, rendered him, perhaps, more sensible to this grievance, expresses himself respecting it in the following forcible manner:—

"The law of England (he said) is the greatest grievance of the nation, very expensive and dilatory; there is no end of suits, especially when they are brought into Chancery. It is a matter of deep study to be exact in the law; great advantages are taken upon inconsiderable errors; and there are loud complaints of that which seems to be the chief security of property. I mean Juries, which are said to be much practised upon. If a happy peace gives us quiet, to look to our own affairs, there cannot be a worthier design undertaken than to reduce the law into method, to digest it into a body, and to regulate the Chancery, so as to cut off the tediousness of suits, and, in a word, to compile one entire system of our laws; the work cannot be undertaken, much less finished, but by so great an authority, as at least an address from the House of Lords to the Queen. Nothing, after the war is happily ended, can raise the glory of her reign more than to see so noble a design set on foot in her time: this would make her name sacred to posterity, which would sensibly feel all the taxes they have raised fully repaid them, if the law were made shorter, clearer, more certain, and of less expence."

Thus far the worthy Bishop. In other countries attempts at various times, during the last and present century, have been made to render the law more simple, certain, and easy of access:

but in this country the law has every year become less clear, less certain, and more expensive.

We observe in the Legislature of the Small States of Germany, a conscientious devotion of the Members to the most important of all subjects, the simplification and amelioration of the law. How happens it that the Legislature of England has been so grossly inattentive to its duty, as to leave the people so long a prey to the most oppressive of all systems of law, a system only supportable at all, from the absence of corruption in the Judges, and from the existence of public opinion? It is chiefly because almost all the men of talent in the House, capable of labour, belong to the very profession which profits by the abuse. The House of Commons is too exclusively composed of men of overgrown fortunes; and rich men, as is well known, will not submit to much serious labour. They will make a speech occasionally on a subject which admits of showy declamation, but they cannot bring themselves to enter on a course of severe application. "Hence," says a great writer, "the ignorance so universal among English Legislators, and the thralldom in which they are held by mercenary lawyers." It is the desire to emerge from poverty to wealth which can alone give habits of application; and this is so well understood at the Bar, that it has been not unfrequently observed of Students possessed of talents and in easy circumstances, that the latter must prevent their success. What a contrast a man like Mr. Hume, for instance, who carries with him into the House the ardour and perseverance which raised him from a humble situation to competence, forms to the great body of the Members! In the Continental Legislature to which we have alluded, the Members of the Lower Chambers are not mere belle-lettres, but generally men of business, and almost always possessed only of moderate fortunes, to whom, therefore, labour is not irksome. Were the House of Commons thoroughly reformed, more men of this description would of course find their way into it, which would be productive of infinite good. If only one individual acquainted with the subject of law, and capable of devoting to it the same degree of intense application which Mr. Hume devotes to matters of science, were to find his way into the House, we should not despair of much good being done.

Morning Chronicle, September 7, 1822.—The following are extracts from the Paris Journals:—

Paris, Sept. 4.—A private letter from Frankfort furnishes us with the following details:—

"We are much occupied here by the approaching Congress, and attempts are made to calculate its probable results. The system of the Austrian Cabinet is known, and it is naturally expected that it will again preponderate in the diplomatic assemblies of Vienna and Verona. It is to be presumed that every effort will be redoubled to maintain at any price the existing system; and that above all things a war in Europe will be guarded against, particularly in the East. In a word, to give stability to ancient institutions, and to prevent innovation, is the Ministerial policy which animates, and which will continue to animate the Diplomats who are supposed to possess the greatest influence in the destinies of Europe.

"The affairs of Spain and Portugal must necessarily embarrass these intentions in some degree. If the events of the 7th of July at Madrid had taken another turn, much less embarrassment would have been felt. But upon this important point, reports are contradictory; on the one hand it is said that the same steps are taken against Spain which were taken two years ago with respect to Naples and Piedmont: but others do not wish, as is believed, that recourse should be had to such measures, and it is agreed that in England there will be found many opponents to such a measure. It is added that several Members of the Cabinet of St. James's are of opinion that diplomatic measures only should be taken with regard to the Peninsula.

"With respect to Turkey, it is known that a great regulating Minister considers it as an *extended March*, inhabited by two descriptions of savage people. This is an expression which he uses in one of his confidential letters directed to the borders of the Rhine.

This Minister is decidedly of opinion that the proposed European civilization, such as he understands it, is much to be desired; but Russia is already so great, and so close to us! How can we without danger furnish to her this new temptation? And the more so when we recollect what have been the views in this respect, which have constantly directed the Cabinet of St. Petersburg before the advancement of the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Throne?

"It is to be presumed that Greece will be abandoned to her own resources in the least public manner. If she succeeds, it will be always time to introduce her into the general system of Europe. This plan will in addition have the advantage of taking from a great Northern Power the influence which she had in Germany, and which she must inevitably lose when it is perceived that she abandons solely to their courage and perseverance the religious cause of the Greeks.

"The death of the Marquess of Londonderry does not, as appears, portend any modifications in the great projects which are about to undergo discussion. It is not wished to assume an air which would give to his death such a personal importance, and all it appears is determined.

"1st. To declare firmly and openly against Resolutions of every species.

"2d. To confide to Austria the guarantee of Italy and of Germany.

"3d. To agree to a secret Article relative to Spain.

"4th. To renew those guarantees given to the other States of Europe.

"5th. To declare themselves neuter, at least ostensibly so, in the affairs of Turkey.

"6th. To invite the different Powers to abstain from an open war with Spain.

"7th. To agree to some generally repressive measures with regard to the Press.

"Such are the ideas generally entertained in Germany relative to the new Congress, but men, who think, feel little inquietude; they know that there are in acts—that there are in circumstances, an evidence and a force, against which all the resources of diplomacy, and all the efforts of power, must fail."

The Minister of the Prussian Cabinet, Count De Bernstorff, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, left Berlin on the 23d of August for Vienna, after having received, a short time before, dispatches from the King of Prussia, who is at present at Toplitz. The Prince Chancellor will not, it is said, assist at the conferences at Vienna. It is not even known whether the King will proceed to that capital. His Majesty's route will not be decided upon until after his return to Berlin, which is fixed for the 29th of August.—*Gazette de Hambourg.*

The assembling of a Prussian Camp at Zeschern, near Zeitz, in Prussian Saxony, at this moment, occupies much of public attention. It is expected that the King of Prussia will go thence on leaving Toplitz.

The King of Prussia has at length determined to convoke at Berlin on the 1st October a certain number of the Deputies from the different Prussian Provinces on both Banks of the Rhine, for the purpose of consulting them as to the future organization of Prussia. It is said that they will first proceed to decide the general constitution, after which the constitution of the different departments will be inquired into and revised.

The news from Trieste, dated the 15th August, states that all the Isles of the Aegean Sea have made common cause with Hydra, Ipsara, and Spargia, and have engaged to furnish armed vessels and troops. The deliverance of Negropont is considered as certain; independence has already been proclaimed in seventy Communes, and the Turks only hold two principal forts, which will be obliged to surrender almost immediately.

We learn from Ancona that the Turco-Egyptian squadron is divided into three parts, and that one part has joined the great Turkish fleet at Tenedos. The Senate of the Morea has ratified the capitulations of Coron and of Modon; these two places were delivered to the Greeks on the 26th of July.

We learn from the frontiers of Moldavia, that, on the night of the 11th or 12th of August, the Janissaries set fire to Jassy, and that 2,000 houses became a prey to the flames. On the departure of the courier who brought this news, the fire continued to rage. A few days before 800 Janissaries had arrived at Jassy.—*Gazette d'Augsbourg, Sept. 3.*

We have received letters from Colmar dated the 30th of August, announcing that "this morning, at five o'clock Colonel Pailhes, the Ex-Lieutenant Dublar, and the young Guinand, all three condemned to a simple correctional punishment, have been transferred from the prison of Colmar to the central prison of Hensheim. They were all three attached to each other by a chain which passed round their necks! *Ipsa ridi.*"

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 29th of August, confirms the defeat of the Trappist. He has altogether disappeared from Catalonia and Arragon, and with the wreck of his party, has succeeded in taking refuge near Quesada, at Traiti, a post which the factious daily endeavour to fortify more and more.

The same letter states that General O'Donnel (there are several officers of this name, of the same family; the other branches serve with distinction in the Constitutional army), arrived some days ago in this town, and that he has had several interviews with the refugees.

Sierra Leone.—We have received letters from Sierra Leone to the 12th, and Papers to the 9th of June. On the 11th, Sir C. McCarthy returned to that settlement from a tour of inspection of the forts on the Gold Coast.

The following information is extracted from the ROYAL GAZETTE of the 8th June:—

"**Freetown, Saturday, June 8, 1823.**—On Tuesday his Majesty's brig **SNAPPER**, Lieutenant Stokes commanding, arrived from Portendie and the River Gambia. By this vessel we have advices from our dependencies to windward up to the 20th ult. Three vessels from Bathurst, St. Mary's, were employed in the trade at Portendie, and had, we regret to learn, experienced considerable interruption in the purchase of gum there, through the hostility of a party of the Moors, instigated, as there is every reason to believe, by our competitors in the River Senegal. It would appear that our merchants had commenced their barter with the Moors under the most favourable auspices, and that the brig **GEORGE AND JAMES** had received on board some tons of gum, when Hamed Fall, a Prince of an adverse tribe, visited the factory. This character was received with all due courtesy and dismissed with a suitable present apparently well satisfied; a short time afterwards, however, he returned with an armed party, and, prohibiting the trade, obliged the Marabouts, who are the sole traders among the Arabs, to retire with their camels and gum into the desert. This act of violence was of course soon made known to Ibrahim Wallat, the Prince who had been appointed by the Tassar Chief to superintend the trade. Ibrahim immediately obtained from the camp a sufficient force, and obliged Hamed to retire from the waterside. The latter Chief returned again with a number of his followers, when an engagement ensued, in which he lost his life, and his party were completely routed with considerable loss. This occurred on the 6th ult. When the **SNAPPER** left Portendie, our traders did not anticipate further interruption, and they were in daily expectation of the arrival of a caravan, with one hundred and fifty camels, fully laden. Ibrahim, with a strong party, had, a few days previously, left the coast, in order to escort this seasonable supply in safety to the factory. We have our apprehensions, notwithstanding, that the war which is likely to ensue between the different tribes, may have the worst effects on the trade, and

that it will prove equally injurious, to our own and to the French-gum merchants, during the present season.

"Our letters from St. Mary's are particularly satisfactory as to the state of our settlements in the Gambia. The merchants of Bathurst continue to extend their mercantile connections by the establishment of factories on different points of that great river, the commercial resources of which are still but imperfectly known to us. Too much praise cannot be given to our colonists there, for the spirit of enterprise which they have opposed to the many difficulties they have necessarily had to encounter; the most formidable of which, and perhaps at this time almost the only one, that of the Slave Trade, unhappily has not diminished; the detestable slave marts of Cache and Missao at no former period exported more negroes than at the present moment, and nine-tenths of these victims are procured on the right bank of the Gambia. The notorious fact, that the Representatives of his Most Faithful Majesty at these ports is the principal slave dealer, leaves us little ground to hope for a change for the better so long as he remains unpunished. On the left bank of the Gambia the traders in human blood, from Senegal and Gorer, as well as those of Albreda, still persevere in their flagitious traffic, and impede our merchants in the prosecution of their legitimate commercial intercourse with the natives; an intercourse which would otherwise prepare the way for their religious civilization. Under these circumstances, appalling as they are, our merchants have steadily pursued their way, and have progressively gained ground; their imports annually increase, and the town of Bathurst bids fair to rival, in buildings and improvements, Freetown itself. The staple articles of wax and gum, promise to be very abundant this year, and the quantity of gold already obtained much exceeds that of any former season. By the *JAMES*, for England, above 120 pounds weight of that valuable metal was sent home by two or three of the principal merchants."

Edinburgh Review.—The following is a table of the Contents of No. LXXIII. of the *Edinburgh Review* lately published:—

Art. I. *Memoirs of the Reign of George II.*—1. *Memoirs from 1744 to 1758*, by James Earl Waldegrave—2. *Memoirs of the last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.*, by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, two vols. 4to.—Art. II. *Fossile Fishes*.—Art. III. *Ireland*.—1. *Reflections on the State of Ireland in the Nineteenth Century*.—2. *Observations on the State of Ireland*, by the Earl of Bessington—3. *Thoughts and Suggestions on the Education of the Irish Peasantry*.—4. *State of Ireland considered; with an Inquiry into the History and Operation of Tithes*.—Art. IV. *Constitutional Association*.—Art. V. *An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects*; by William Kirby, M. A. and Wm. Spruce, Esq.—Art. VI. *Politics of Switzerland*.—Art. VII. *The Emperor Napoleon—Napoleon in Exile*, or, "A Voice from St. Helena," by Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon.—Art. VIII. *The Fortunes of Nigel* by the Author of *Waverley*.—Art. IX. *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Vol. I. Part I.*.—Art. X. *Sketches of Upper Canada—Domestic, Local, and Characteristic*, by John Howison, Esq.—Art. XI. *Europe and America in 1821*, with an Examination of the Plan laid before the Spanish Cortes for the Recognition of the Independence of South America, translated from the French of the Abbé de Pradt, by J. D. Williams.

Manufacture of Mineral Waters.—An apparatus has been invented at Glasgow, for the manufacture of any mineral water requiring to be charged with carbonic acid gas, which amounts, in fact, to the development of a power hitherto unknown but equal to that of steam. This machine is described as having neither gasometer nor air pump, yet the strength of a boy is ascertained to be capable of compressing into any vessel from thirty to forty atmospheres, as gas, in a few minutes; while to effect the same with a forcing pump would occupy the strength of several men as many hours. A machine equal in force to an engine of forty-horse power, and requiring neither fire nor water, would not occupy a space of more than four feet square. In many purposes it may be more applicable than steam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—773—

Letter of Lord Erskine.

We hasten to lay before our readers a few extracts from the eloquent Letters which Lord Erskine has just addressed to the Earl of Liverpool on the subject of the Greeks. We hail the appearance of this production as the harbinger of better fortune to the case of that unfortunate people. Religion and humanity have here guided the pen of this amiable and venerable Nobleman, whose voice has so often and so successfully been already raised in behalf of the oppressed; and the heart that can read his powerful appeal unmoved must be torpid indeed; on the religious part of the community we are warranted in believing that it will produce a strong and durable impression.

His Lordship commences with informing Lord Liverpool, that "he is solemnly and indispensably forced, by a duty paramount to that of a Statesman, to make an instant effort to engage the nations in alliance with this country to overthrow the cruel dominion of unprincipled, insatiable barbarism over a Christian people struggling for freedom and independence."

The following extracts will serve to give some idea of the manner in which this question is viewed by his Lordship:—

"I shall assume, without argument, for respect to your Lordship's understanding and knowledge, that the Greeks can by no possibility (even if it were a desirable event) be brought to the condition of contented subjects, nor indeed to any pacific relations whatsoever with their tyrannous oppressors. They have already begun to organise themselves as a nation; they are advancing among unexampled difficulties to maintain their independence; their successes, encourage perseverance, and with the fortitude and patience of Christians, they invoke the God of Battles, in their public Proclamations, to support their cause.—Such a resistance can surely no longer be considered as a mere sedition, which, if left to itself, might terminate in submission and conciliation, and I have therefore assumed as a self-evident proposition, that the Greeks can never more be subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They may, without the aid of other Powers, be exterminated or scattered, but cannot again return to a state of subjection and peace.

"The question, therefore, of action or inaction comes directly home to us; it calls loudly and imperiously upon your Lordship as the first political member of the Cabinet, for immediate decision.—Are you prepared to countenance the continuance of such a frightful change of things, with means in your hands to avert it?

"But before I advance to the manifest advantages which would follow from the independence of the Greeks if established by our assistance, and the ease with which it might be accomplished, there is one branch of their sufferings that cannot but very deeply affect us; suffering inseparable from their present condition, and from which we cannot but feel the most anxious wishes for their deliverance.—I allude to the peculiar enormities which attend the system of slavery amidst the exasperation of this cruel warfare; and as, in the religious view of the subject, I maintain that all our national exertions for the progress of the Gospel were only as a drop in the ocean, when compared with the light of it, extinguished by the delusive dominion of the Turks, so I assert that the Negro Slave Trade was nothing in the scale of misery and debasement against the horrors which during this sanguinary contest, must continue for ever.

"What, my Lord, are the sufferings, dreadful and detestable as they were, of almost a savage in the state of nature, like the unhappy African, when made the victim of this mercenary traffic—what are his sufferings when compared with those which are notoriously passing every day throughout the east? The simple abduction of women, and the separation of parents from their children, by carrying them into captivity of any description, are inhuman outrages in the lowest conditions of existence, but how much more dreadfully do they act upon families in cultivated life? How inexpressible must be their pangs, when with all the more refined feelings inspired by civilization, brutal ravishment is the almost certain consequence of abduction; the blood of unhappy infants often pouring out before their mothers, who suckled them at her breasts, too soon, perhaps, to be forcibly exposed to the assassin of her husband and her children.

"Such abominations seldom or never occurred in the African Slave Trade, detestable as it was. The plea of necessity was for some time also so plausibly on its side, from the existence of British property in equatorial latitudes, where no other labour could be so readily obtained, that even a British Parliament for a long time continued to sanction it, until the glorious spring-tide of humanity broke in, at last, like a torrent, sweeping away before it whatever interrupted its course. But the slavery of the east, my Lord, never had any thing to cover the nakedness of its iniquity. The bulk of her slaves were not for labour under suns which Europeans could not endure, but principally for the odious purposes of voluptuousness and lust, and aggravated as they now are, amidst the rage and bitterness of war, are attended with such brutal and undecipherable crimes, as, putting aside all Christian sympathies, might make us

blush that we are men. I feel, whilst I am writing, that the ink must first have become blood, to enable me fitly to express my detestation and abhorrence. It appears to me, indeed, that the abolition of the Slave Trade, which raised this nation above all created beings since the beginning of the world, cannot be said to be complete not only whilst such monstrous abuses of slavery are predominant, but whilst any traffic in human beings whatsoever is suffered to exist. When found among savages, we can do no more than attempt to humanise them, as we have always endeavoured to do; but when encouraged or publicly tolerated by any civilised nation, though I do not mean to assert it to be a cause of war, yet all such nations ought to be rejected as allies.

"But if these be my sensations, who have only seen these things without the smallest merit of my own, but rather with a recollective reproach of insensibility from the blindness which inveterate custom is sure more or less to produce; what must be the sensations of Witherforce, who is preserved to us at this hour, to complete, I hope, the triumph of his illustrious life? and although I have carefully shut out even the appearance of political partiality, I cannot help lifting up my mind to the contemplation of a world of spirits, to enable me to imagine, rather than to express, with what a voice, as if the Greeks were not only re-established, but the first of their orators had arisen from the dead, the never to be forgotten Fox (immortal if on no other account) would have thundered over the heads of those who slumbered in such a cause."

"I now return, my Lord, to the main subject of my address—the liberation of the Greeks.—I have already assumed, as a matter of fact unquestionable, that they cannot be brought back to the condition of subjects, nor to any pacific relations whatsoever with the Porte, under any possible arrangements which force or convention could introduce; and herein arises the only peculiarity of the case—difficulty I will not call it.

"Assistance and protection cannot be given to the Greeks in the same manner as if they were distant provinces contending for independence, which might be even beneficially successful in the end to the parent state (if Turkey ought to be so described), and without affecting her main possessions; but the contention here is for the soil which both of them inhabit, and therefore one of them must be dispossessed of territory to some extent or other, because they cannot remain together, except in a state of such murderous, interminable hostility as ought to be considered a public nuisance to all mankind.—On which side then my Lord, does justice lie, when, after the possession of ancient Greece by such means, it has been so shockingly abused as not to be protected by any principles or precedents which public law has ever adopted or can righteously adopt?

"The freehold of the Greeks, if I may so describe the possessions of that ancient nation, comprehended Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Achaia, Peloponnesus, and Negropont, &c. &c. with most of the islands in the Archipelago, the Ionian Islands among the number; they being sometimes called Ionians on that account. They were masters of the celebrated cities, with their districts, of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, and Mycenae, &c. and were a most refined and celebrated people. Classical learning, so justly encouraged in all countries as indispensable, derives its principal sources from their sublime superiority in poetry and eloquence, which, in the lapse of so many ages, have found no competition; and even at this hour, to inspire those who are to live after us, with the most exalted sentiments, with contempt of danger and the sacred love of their country, we make them stoop at their desks, in their earliest years, over the histories of their illustrious forefathers, in periods when the nobles of our own were in the woods. The claim, therefore, of the Greeks, with the aid of all Christendom, to a free undisturbed territory, commensurate at least with their present population, is the clearest in human annals, whilst the dominion of the Turks, who overpower and oppress them, is the most audacious usurpation.—They began, extended, and completed their ravages under the mask of imposture, impudently pretending to a commission from Heaven for the desolation of the earth.

"All that I ask of the British Government, through your Lordship, is an instant faithful and strenuous exertion, to engage our allies in this great cause of humanity and justice, without giving rise (as I assert it could not) to any probable or rather possible contest which could deserve the name of war.

"It cannot be questioned, that by thus taking the lead for the deliverance of the Greeks, we should lay the foundation of an endless gratitude, be advantaged by their returning power and commerce, whilst we were teaching from the desert the most fertile provinces, and redeeming from abject slavery and contagious pestilence, the noblest people of the ancient world.

"But it is objected that the Greeks are not less savagely cruel than the Turks. I WILL NOT MAKE SUCH A CHARGE.—The gentlest

animals which Providence has subjected to us, patient of labour, and licking the benevolent hand that feeds them, when maddened with terror and goaded by barbarous oppression will change on a sudden all the characteristics of their original natures, and overthrow every thing in their course. To judge of what the Greeks, under good government, are capable of doing, we have only to look back to what they have been. Their pedigrees, in which we can trace so many great men, who never should have died, ought to protect them from the Saracens, who cannot show in all their escutcheons, a single man who should have lived.

"Well then may we exclaim to such miscreants, in the language of Milton—

'Lift not thy spear against the Muse's bower,—
The great Æthiopian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pandarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground.'

"But although I have thus endeavoured, against my most predominant feelings, to expel from my indignant view, cruelties by whomsoever committed, and, in protection of the unfortunate Greeks, have covered them with the veil which our imperfect natures entitled me to throw over them: yet let it be remembered that what I have written concerning them, applies only to unprovoked inhumanity, such as, when hunted like wild beasts, they have turned upon their pursuers, but that barbarous retaliations can receive no pardon if continued when they are contending as a nation for their religion and freedom. I rejoice that they are advanced to that condition, that they are marshalling armies, that they are laying the foundations, of a Civil Government, and I feel confident that they will henceforth remember, that they are soldiers and Christians.

"That our influence could fail, if faithful exerted, I cannot bring my mind to believe. I might ask those who were the warmest advocates for the war, and who hold the highest its happy termination, and the eminence on which it has placed us, what they would think if it could be doubted, that if we spoke the word we should be obeyed? The misfortune is, my Lord, that we did not speak it at a time when many of the enormities which have taken place, and for a long time must follow, might have been averted, and I fear that we may now be under great embarrassment in holding a different course.—I am convinced that it has been entirely owing to the system which the governments of Europe have too long been pursuing, that the great work of humanity and justice has not long ago been complete, and the only difficulty I can foresee to its instant accomplishment is, that, perhaps, we ourselves must retrace some of our steps in taking the lead to give it effect. Our alliance with the Porte ought to have been long ago removed out of the way, as being unworthy of the British Government and people; and without contending, that we should at once have resented by hostility their monstrous inquiries; yet, if not a man in England were prepared to second my opinion, I should assert, that it would have become us to withdraw our Ambassador from Constantinople, and to reject such a banditti as our Allies. The King of Great Britain ought not to be styled the brother of the Sultan, whilst the desolation of Scio and the butchery of the hostages are unstoned for. These authorised murders are not the act of a civilized nation. 'The voice of their blood,' like that of the first victim of violence, 'cries unto God out of his ground,' and the judgment of God ought to be an example to the nations who worship him. 'Let them be fugitives and vagabonds upon the earth.'

"My observations, my Lord, upon this afflicting subject, are drawing fast to their close. It has been for some time no secret that a Congress is to be held upon the Continent, where the subject of the Greeks cannot but come under consideration, and that we are to be represented at it by some Minister of State. It was this which determined me, without a moment's delay, to write and to publish this Letter; because it would have been too late to make any useful appeal to your Lordship or the public, after we had taken our part, and perhaps concurred in measures which I could then only uselessly dissent from.

"If this Congress of Sovereigns and their Ministers is only to have for its object the renewed support of principles and projects already too notorious, and if, to avoid any incongruity or departure from the system hitherto acted upon, Turkey is to be sanctimoniously upheld as a legitimate Sovereignty, and the Greeks are to be sacrificed, or in any manner compromised, on the ground that they are the subjects of the Porte, and bound by their allegiance, though against their universal will, to obedience and peace I desire hereby to express my abhorrence of comprehending this country in such an odious combination and I am confident that the great mass of the British people will join me in my protest.—My alarm as to the future, my Lord, is justified by what is past.—The conduct of Russia is quite inexplicable upon any other ground than that she has been recently at least acting in concert with the continental powers, and that the continental powers, and ourselves perhaps along with them, had taken no steps for any establishment for the Greeks, nor were preparing to provide for them any security whatsoever."

The "Hero" of Orleans.

(From the Franklin Gazette.)

On the 4th of July, at the celebration of American independence in Nashville, Tennessee, Governor Carroll delivered to General Jackson a sword in testimony of the state's approbation of his conduct, with the following address:—

"Major-General Andrew Jackson:

"By a resolution of the general assembly of this state, at its session of 1819, the governor was directed 'to procure and deliver to you a sword, with suitable engravings thereon, as a testimonial of the high respect entertained by the state of Tennessee for your public services.'

"In obedience to that resolution, this sword has been procured, and I am happy to have the opportunity of presenting it to you on a day which must excite in your breast so many pleasing recollections. You gave your youthful exertions to the establishment of that independence whose declaration we now celebrate. To its perpetuation you contributed in riper years, by those splendid achievements during the late war which have filled the measures of your country's glory."

"Accept, Sir, this evidence of the gratitude of Tennessee. With it I tender you my best wishes for the duration of your health and happiness. In those wishes I know I am cordially joined by our fellow-citizens of the State."

To which the General replied—

"When I look around me, and behold many of these patriot soldiers, descendants of the immortal heroes who achieved that national independence we this day celebrate, and who, when the tocsin of alarm and war was sounded in 1812, voluntarily repaired to the tented field, in defence of their country, with the determination either to preserve inviolate those inestimable rights, or perish in the attempt, I am inspired with feelings more easily to be imagined than expressed.

"It was on the military prowess of these brave and patriotic men and their associates in arms, that the safety and defence of the country, as well as my military fame, rested; and they most nobly supported both. As a testimonial, then, of the approbation of my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, for my public services, and the services of those gallant and meritorious officers and men who so effectually seconded my exertions in the defence of our frontier borders throughout the late British and India wars, I receive with pleasure and gratitude this sword, which has been prepared agreeably to the resolution of the legislature of this state, and presented by your Excellency.

"It is these brave officers and men, associated with me in these trying scenes, and who so well supported the reputation of their revolutionary fathers, that most deserve their country's approbation and warmest gratitude: it is their heroic exploits, as well as my public services, the resolution of the legislature intends to approve: and as such I receive with additional feelings of the sincerest pleasure that testimonial, so freely bestowed on both them and me by my fellow-citizens.

"That I, the humble instrument in the hand of Divine Providence, should have been the means of deliverance to our frontier borders from savage cruelty, and New Orleans, the emporium of the west, from the ravages and pollution of a British army, is one of the greatest blessings Heaven can bestow; and that I should have been able, through all these difficulties and trying scenes, so to conduct myself as to deserve and obtain the approbation of my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, as expressed by the resolution of their legislature, will be to me one of the most pleasing recollections of my future existence.

"When I review, the disinterested patriotism displayed by the voluntary tender of the military services of the brave Tennesseans, during the whole British and Indian war, it excites in me mingled feelings of pleasure and pride. Their proffered services contained no constitutional scruples; were confined by no territorial limits; the order of their government for dismissal was the only limit to their services. This holy zeal with which the bosoms of the brave volunteers was fired, ought to be fostered and cherished, not damped, by the government? it is this zeal alone that can defend and preserve the liberties of our country, and perpetuate the existence of our happy form of government.

"I thank you, Sir, most sincerely, for the good wishes you offer for my health and happiness. I cannot conclude without first invoking a similar blessing in your behalf; and that the prosperity of the state of Tennessee, over which you preside, may be commensurate with the courage and patriotism of its citizens, is, and ever will be, the first wish of my heart."

Mr. Sheridan and the Greeks.

Mr. Charles Sheridan, dissatisfied with the impassioned language of Mr. Hughes, and quite convinced that the little which is said for the Greek cause is ill calculated to conciliate public opinion, finds himself, in default of a more doughty champion, called upon to enlighten the world, and to show it the true line of policy to be observed.

Firmly persuaded as we are, that the benevolent and humane genius of Great Britain "is not dead but sleepeth," we hail with satisfaction any voice that may disturb this unnatural repose—that may assist to break this heavy trance of all that is most generous and noble in the English character. In this point of view, we rejoice in the appearance of Mr. Sheridan's, of any other pamphlet on the subject, even though we may differ from the sentiments of the Writer.

The main object of the Work before us, is to ridicule the idea of driving the Turks out of Europe as impracticable, and to deprecate it as unjust. The Writer warmly exposes the agricultural interests of Turkey in Europe, and feelingly expatiates on the hardship of driving the "Turkish Country Gentlemen" from their seats. A Greek confederation encouraged by Kings is the feasible scheme proposed. Greece is to remain politically subject, and tributary, to Turkey, but municipally free; a plan which Mr. Sheridan is the more disposed to favour, seeing how admirably it has succeeded in the Ionian Isles. The Turks, he argues, will be very good neighbours though such terrible inmates; and altogether Mr. Sheridan reconciles all natural difficulties with as much ease, as the painter who presents so sweet a picture of concord and forbearance in the public house sign of the Lion and Lamb, amicably associated; the latter feeding and fattening, with out in any measure provoking the appetite of the former carnivorous beast. A pack piling in, we suppose, to be run round Greece, and notice duly given, that trespassers will be prosecuted by the royal Confederacy—her prosperity will increase, and the Turk will respectfully look over the boundary, and come for his tribute or land rent once a year. This political arrangement is accompanied with the following remarks on the Ionian Islands:—

"The experiment of municipal without political independence, has been tried in Greece, in the case of the Ionian Islands, and has upon the whole answered. Great clamour has been attempted to be raised in this country against their efficient Governor General Maitland; but, as far as individually concerns him, without much reason. When a little State is put under the protection of a large one, which large one is to give it a constitution, and garrison its forts with 3,000 men, the little state to be all this while thoroughly independent, every one must perceive that the word independence is *vox ex præteritis* still, and I cannot conceive either a Russian or an Ionian, silly enough to suppose, that by independence was meant the impunity of doing whatever her septimular ladyship chose; or that John Bull would have been so romantic as to take charge of a Minor, who stipulated to have her own way. I have no doubt that it has been extremely galling to the Ionians to be prevented from aiding their continental brethren, and the best and noblest feelings combined to irritate them against the restraints of their guardian Bull, but his protection has never been so useful to them as in this very instance. They have all the credit of restrained heroism, and we all the odium of handcuffing and muzzling the generous islanders; and in the mean time, they have had neither plague nor Pasha among them. The Ionians certainly enjoy at present more of the forms than of the substance of a Representative Constitution, and drink a diluted, and far from insubriating draught of freedom; General Maitland, in his medical capacity, having acted the prohibitive part of Sancho's Baratarian Doctor, and discovered that many things which the Ionians had a fancy for, were extremely hurtful to them."

The letter of the story, if we recollect right, is, that the Doctor did not only deny Sancho his fancies, but also, his absolute wants; this reading, renders the illustration more apposite. The *nonchalance* with which Mr. Sheridan talks of the Ionians having had all the credit of restrained heroism is surprising. He describes it as certainly something very unpleasant that their hands were tied when their brethren were being butchered before their eyes; but they are to be thankful to us for having kept them out of *herm's* way, and to comfort themselves with the credit of restrained heroism!

For the more immediate relief of the Greeks, the writer proposes a subscription on very powerful grounds:—

"Next winter the Greeks will be visited with all the horrors of famine, for the dreadful struggle in which they have been engaged has prevented their tilling the land. The picture of Irish famine, which has been presented to us lately, faintly images to the mind what the Greeks will undergo, for theirs will be universal not partial distress; and there are no sympathising fellow countrymen to relieve them. Their wounded and sick are already in the most pitiable state, for though they have many

national physicians and surgeons, they are without medicines and surgical instruments, or the means of procuring them. It is under these circumstances, and only in the event of the distress in Ireland being removed by the approaching potatoe crop, that I venture to suggest to the English public the propriety of furnishing the Greek sufferers with food and medicines. I do not urge its being employed in the purchase of arms, even if their exportation was legal, many conscientious persons might scruple to put them into the hands of men who may abuse as well as use them."

Who are these conscientious persons who would send these men bread, but would deny them arms—who would give them wherewith to feed life, and refuse them the means of defending it—who would merely fatten the defenceless victim for the Turkish scymitar? Who would send them salves to heal their wounds, and expose their unarmed bodies to receive them? The avenging sword is the best surgery for Greece, and will most effectually stop the effusion of her blood.

It is evident that the author is tainted with the fashionable cant of the day. The following passage is just what is prattled at Almack's and received by titling *teens* as easily drall:—

"This is not an age in which a crusade will take; *le bon ton d'enhardir* lui c'est d'être blasé sur tout; and Peter the Hermit, if he appeared here where our regular radical and methodical establishments at once outbid and undersell all incidental mountebanks, would probably be put in the stocks. Now, when adventure, instead of being clothed in danger, and associated with enterprise, and courted by the young and gallant spirits of the day, counts among her errant knights only the corners of Messrs. Rothschild and Baring; now, when commerce no longer needs the gallantry of war, and war itself is conducted by dint of loans, and on the strictest commercial principles; now, when the most glorious successes of the Greeks would only make the pulse of the money market beat high, and console, not hopes and sympathies, advance; not even Lady Patronesses could carry a crusade."

No, Mr. Sheridan, but though the age of chivalry and its gallant follies are no more, the age of humanity has not expired. There are yet pulses that can beat high for the emancipation of a brave people—there are yet hopes and sympathies for our suffering fellow creatures.

The Author's picture of the Common House, *couleur de rose*, betrays we think, symptoms of desire, in the charms with which he has invested the object, possibly, of his wishes. A safety valve for discontent, a barrel like Jove's, of petitions—tribunal for nations—sanctuary of thought— asylum of the persecuted! Holy, holy.

When we read the following eulogium on the conduct of Ministers, we turned almost incredulously to the name in the title page:—

"When I look back on our twenty years warfare; on the inveterate perseverance with which the Pilot not only weathered, but braved the storm (soul of Richard Brinsley Sheridan) raised the storm would be more genuine), forced foes by millions into the legal and regal hands of advocates almost reluctant to plead for the Bourbons v. Bonaparte; when I consider how he bribed them to fight their own battles, and how bravely they bore defeat. * I rejoice that Ministers have adhered to a strict and stern neutrality in the struggle which is now desolating Turkey. While she is our ally, her insurgent subjects must be rebels till success has stamped them patriots. But there was, last Christmas, a reason why individuals ought not to have sided, though but by the expression of their feelings, with the Greeks."

We must not examine with too much severity the style of this production, as the author tells us he hastens to the goal "without prancing about in periods," but in his noble disdain of *filigree* work, he is occasionally guilty of unpardonable negligence. There are many sentences that seem utterly to defy meaning, and bear testimony to the truth of his assertion, that he was "anxious to write fast rather than well." In the notes we are favoured with some old college exercises, which were given, we are informed, to pacify a clamorous compositor. We certainly would protest against such a practice as boarding College exercises in order to let them fly at the public when occasion may offer, and the more especially when such a grand sentence as this bounces in our face. "For him who clouds the very dawn of youth and hope, and sapping all the principles of filial duty, breaks every fetter of domestic love, and blights the paradise of the fond father or confiding husband, even for him some palliation may be found." "Dods, it's a tamper," as Mungo says. This, however, is nothing to a sentence in the text, the reading of which alone, is as good exercise or breathing as climbing a hill. Our limits do not allow of quoting it, but those who like to try their wind, will find it in the conclusion of the 20th, and commencement of the 21st pages.

The Speech of Lafayette.

The following speech by the venerable Lafayette, in the discussion on the Budget, produced a very great sensation in France. In our account of the proceedings of the Chambers at the time, a press of matter prevented us from giving more than a brief extract from it:—

"M. de Lafayette ascends the tribune to move a reduction of 500,000 francs from the sum of 2,530,000 francs proposed to meet the current expenses attending the administration of Criminal Justice, and of the correctional and simple Police (*the whole assembly assumes an air of profound attention*).

"Gentlemen (said the honourable Deputy), the amendment I have proposed, authorizes me to offer some observations upon our existing mode of distributing criminal justice.

"The great changes effected in this part of our jurisprudence at the first opening of the revolution, formed one of the most valuable of the many reforms effected at that period. Such was the absurdity—such the barbarity of the institutions that were then swept away, that not even the evil practices imagined during the reign of anarchy, not even the death-blow aimed at the great law of self-defence by the codes of the empire (a double inheritance which has been latterly improved to the utmost), have been able so entirely to pervert the laws established under the constitution of 1789, as to render them comparable in mischief to those existing under that old order of things which we see men daily exerting themselves to re-establish.

"Those constitutional laws have, however, been cruelly mutilated and perverted. We are not, it is true, afflicted with the *Special Courts* existing under the empire, nor with the *Courts Prevotales*, and brought forth again, without appeal, at the Restoration; but we have lost the Grand Jury, and out of the sixty Jurors, nominated by the agent of Government, as capable to serve on the Petty Jury, thirty-six are struck off, and this by the hand of power, before the accused can exercise his right of choice. Nor is this all—instead of that unanimity required in England, and the United States—instead of that majority of five-sixths, demanded by our Constituent Assembly, a casting vote is now sufficient to entitle the Judges—the men charged with the application of the penalty—to unite their voices to those of the condemning Jurors: thus defeating the end and destroying the very essence of the institution; and, at a time, when our most distinguished jurists, acknowledging the fallibility of human judgements, are demanding the abolition of the pain of death—at a time too, when out of those who have sat as Judges upon political delinquents within the space of the last thirty years, scarcely one has not wished, either in the bitterness of repentance or under the dread of retaliation—scarcely, one I say, has not wished that the power could be granted to him of redeeming at any price the lives he had sacrificed; at such a time there are men who congratulate themselves upon the possession of a system of law, whose subtleties and whose rigours must disturb the consciences of all called to officiate under it, which must alarm alternately every party, and in which is found that mode of conviction by means of hired and constrained informers, worthy of Tiberius, its inventor, and which, introduced in France by Louis the Eleventh, and again by the Cardinal de Richelieu, is more employed in our existing tribunals, than it has ever been under any known Government whatsoever (*interruption from the right*).

"But how much more iniquitous will these laws appear if we consider them in their application to individual cases. The functions of the legal accuser transformed into those of an arbitrary Judge, inflicting imprisonment at will, often secret and unlimited as that of the inquisition; a Jury, whose formation is so evidently governed by party spirit, that it only remains for men of honour to refuse, by their conduct, the insulting reliance on their political feelings implied by their nomination. We have seen also, and seen but too often since 1815, papers the most important and decisive withheld from the Court, the right of explaining their motives denied to the accused, and the relation of facts to the witnesses (*Murmurs from the right*). And do we not see, at this present time, the Minister of Justice refuse to men, twenty-two in number, lying under charges of different natures, the Counsel demand by them for their defence; leaving to them only five advocates (chosen by them), and this under colour of a law, or more properly of a formality never enforced throughout the whole imperial reign? And when he thus refuses the right of legitimate defence, and to the generous zeal of the Bar of Paris, to the entreaties of the clients, of their families, and their friends, he opposes only his imperious will, and two reasons; one of which, as he informs us, must remain secret, and the other cannot be told. (*laughter*). Is this Minister ignorant that he is responsible for the abuse of the power confided to him? (*Murmurs from the right, acclamations from the left*).

* This probably alludes to the refusal of the Attorney-General in the trial of Marshal Ney, to let the capitulation of Paris be read to the Court; and also to the refusal to let L'abbede explain his conduct, by referring to that of the Bonapartes, before the 20th of March.

"I shall here mention, Gentlemen, another species of injustice often to be found in the anti-liberal publications, and which must outrage the feelings of men of honour, whatever may be the colour of their political opinions.* I mean not to allude to some despicable accusations which can only injure the Government which encourages them, by exposing it either to the charge of falsehood or of cowardice. I speak of more ignoble and really criminal attacks directed against citizens lying under legal prosecution, or even actually upon their trial—against citizens, some of whom, by anterior services and honourable wounds, and all of whom by their actual position, are entitled to respectful silence from every man not legally constituted their accuser (*cries from the right*). These infamous prelates to a criminal trial, borrowed from the anarchists of 1793, would reflect a disgrace on our national character, were not the public reprobation pronounced against this base ferocity, which would have followed with equal acclamations the execution acts of the terrorists (*violent clamour from the right, and acclamations from the left*).

"The newly imagined law of confiscation passed against Monsieur Lecomte has lately given rise to debates, in which defamation has lent her aid to injustice (*Murmurs from the right*)—I need not remind you of the illegal mode of procedure recently adopted in the case of two Citizens, and which was denounced to you yesterday by my Honourable Friends. But I cannot repress the resentment I feel at beholding the emissaries of the Police employed in laying a share for the generous Citizens of the Haut Rhin, and perhaps even more particularly intended for those there lying under arrest, in the hope of fomenting anew the former imaginary conspiracies of the prisons; still less can I restrain my indignation at beholding the success of this snare, celebrated as were formerly our most glorious feats of arms, and public distributions of money substituted for those more honourable swords which our soldiers received in former times (*acclamations and murmurs*).

"Gentlemen, I pretend not any more than my Honourable Friends to obtain from you a single vote. But if it is for majorities alone to amend evil, minorities can point out its existence. The Counter-revolution pervades all the powers and institutions of the State; it is upheld by all the coaligned despots—by all the powerful Aristocracies, by all the prejudices and all the abuses of Europe—by all, in short, that exists apart from a nation, and is heterogeneous to true social order (*great clamour vehement acclamations from the left, and cries of "true, true."*). The Deputy repeats his last phrase, and then adds). The counter-revolutionists, while in league against the national liberties, still strive to blind the people to their advances. They still leave them those material enjoyments which they owe to the Revolution, and which, if they have hitherto assailed, or if they have wounded the pride of the people, and betrayed to them before the appointed time that horror of equality which has ever dictated their measures, it has only been from too eager an anticipation of the future, or from the sudden impulse of passion. On the other hand, the attacks aimed at our rights and institutions are open and undisguised. They destroy some, they corrupt others, they announce that those which had been promised are expected in vain; and it is right, that in the crisis in which you have placed us and in which you have placed yourselves—it is right, I say, that the French people (*loud murmurs from the right*) should be warned, that after the infraction of the preserving guarantees between them and the Government—guarantee which it is not your intention, and now not even in your power to defend, which you will not, and which you know not how to defend; the day is not distant when it will be declared to them, as it was heretofore declared at Pilsnitz and Coblenz, that all the rights, all the liberties, all the advantages conquered by the nation at the Revolution of 89, are nothing but illegitimate, fleeting, and revocable usurpations.

"Gentlemen, it is my opinion, that when we have reason to believe, that a great portion of the money granted by this Chamber is expended to forward the great scheme of counter-revolution, it becomes our duty to subtract as much as possible from its amount."

(*Prolonged acclamations from the left, with cries of "Impression, impression."* Answered by "No, no," from the right. The impression is put to the vote, and rejected by the usual majority. A loud and prolonged disturbance follows M. de Lafayette's descent from the Tribune.)

MARRIAGES.

On Friday the 13th of September, at Lambeth Church, F. T. West, Esq., Pavement Finsbury, to Sarah Penelope, only daughter of J. Brayne, Esq., Brixton-common, Surrey.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. S. Medley, of Kennington, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of W. Irish, Esq. of the same place.

On the 17th of September, at St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. Thomas, Codden Littlewood, of Walworth common, to Miss Emily May, of Enfield.

At Christ Church, Surrey, Mr. J. Brownson, of Leicester-street, Leicester-square, to Ann, second daughter of J. Harris, Esq., Broadwalk, Blackfriars.

On Saturday the 21st of September, at St. Antholin's, Watling-street Mr. W. Fell, of Cloak lane, to Miss Young, of Great Surrey-street.

* The trial now impending at Colman, under the name of Conspiracy of Belfast.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Letter from the Cape.

We received some time since from the Cape, an interesting Letter, relative to the internal progress of the Colony, but a press of other matter has hitherto prevented us from laying our intended Extracts from it before our readers. In now doing so, we are sufficiently aware from past experience, that they will not consider a delay in the communication of what is useful and instructive as destroying the interest or the value of it, whilst it is still (whatever be the date of the Paper on which it is written or printed) new to them.

So universally is the value of a Free Press felt and estimated, however its utility may be denied by certain time-serving writers, that it is scarcely possible to meet with a communication from any quarter where it is wanting, which does not furnish some striking argument in its favor. The letter to which we are referring, sets out with a complaint against the barrenness of the only Journal in the Colony, and states a fact which proves that the despotic character of the existing Government, preventing every thing like freedom of discussion, must render every effort to make the Press either useful or instructive unavailing. Gloomy as this prospect is for the Settlers, the picture is rendered still more dark, by the contemplation of the want of capacity and of unanimity which distinguishes the Government, considering the manner in which it is constituted. Many of the Settlers, it appears, have been ruined; and this is attributed by our Correspondent to the mismanagement and misconduct of the ruling powers. It cannot need an argument to show, that evils of such magnitude could not exist were the Press unbacked. As the ASIATIC JOURNAL is planned lest the Hindoo should be enlightened through the medium of the Native Press, so at the Cape a hue and cry has been raised against the Missionaries for endeavouring to instruct and enlighten the poor Hottentots;—so similar are the Misanthropic efforts of Revillion in all quarters of the world. We shall now allow our Correspondent to speak for himself in the Extracts which follow:—

"We have experienced a longer detention on this half-famished Colony than you will have learnt by my last Letter we reckoned on; owing to our Captain's going into Simon's instead of Table Bay, in the vain hope that the Merchants to whom his wheat and rice were consigned, would there let him deliver it, subjecting them to the heavy land carriage of 25 miles over horrid road. The end of it has been, that we were compelled to come round the other day, after lying there a fortnight, and since our arrival the weather has been too unsettled for landing the cargo.

What a vile meagre Paper exists here! The first I saw contained a Proclamation, interdicting Meetings without the Governor's sanction, for the consideration of the evils and remedies of the prevailing order of things; in short, intended totally to stifle the groans of the hungry, the cries of the famished, and the indignation of the oppressed. I am confident you would not pass that odious Proclamation without pronouncing upon it the comments it merits. I have received a few letters lately from some respectable British Settlers in the interior, all representing their wants and disappointments in terms of melancholy terms. The Governor, Lord C. S. seems ill qualified to administer any Government, especially that of an infant and increasing Colony like this, where it is necessary to combat the jealousy of the old Dutch Settlers toward the inexperienced and indigent British Emigrants. His Lordship is attached to the pleasures of the turf, the field, the breeding of horses and the company of the convivial; consequently cannot be a man of business. He therefore necessarily intrusts to another, unlimited authority and confidence, and he, it is asserted, makes partial and oppressive uses thereof. He too is a Papist; his wife is a Dalde woman, a native of this Settlement, and his relations and his Catholic friends come in, for whatever he can give to them, excluding the claims of others whose titles are superior perhaps generally, and always equal! I! Excepting those, I am assured, neither the Dutch nor the British can bear him.

A Mr. P——, who came from Cork with his wife, six children, and at the head of 212 men, women and children, has been utterly ruined, and is about returning home to publish a work, de-

tailing the causes of the Settlers' discomfiture, and displaying the numberless malpractices of this Government, the Court of Justice, and the Slave Proprietors. I don't, however, mean to affirm that Mr. P—— is altogether blameless, or the fittest person in the world to head such a party; for three-fourths of them were displeased with him. He is besides one of those narrow bigots who would annihilate every Papist, and engross for his own party every thing.

The Missionaries here, as every where else, are the main spring of all mental, moral, and social amelioration, which is going forward. At Batheldorp, a Hottentot Village or little Town founded by their exertions, there is a Chapel and a School built by the manual labor of the Hottentots, and I am assured the workmanship would do credit to any European mason; tho' they had not even one to superintend the building of these edifices. By the affectionate and judicious counsels of their Missionary, they recently sent in to Government tenders for the transport of the Military Stores from port Elizabeth to Graham Town, on seeing the advertisement in the Paper, and their offers being 39½ Rix-Dollars per waggon, and those of the Dutch and English 55, of course they got the contract. What a saving is here to Government; for in former years the rate had been 75 Dollars per waggon! A violent hue and cry has been set up against the Missionaries on this account, in accusing them of injuring the interests of Europeans by teaching the Hottentots to compete with them. Can these be Christians, who thus seem to think that the claims of a human Being can be forfeited by his colour. Another recent occurrence too, has produced a considerable angry sensation amongst the above gentry: viz. the purchase of a large Farm adjoining Batheldorp by the Missionaries, for and with the money of those Hottentots, for 18000 Rix-Dollars, between 6 and 7000 of which they paid promptly, and for the remainder gave security. There is yet extant an infamous Dutch Law, prohibiting the Hottentots to own a foot of ground in their own native country, intending thereby everlastingly to keep them in slavery; consequently the Farm could not be bought in their names, but in that of the amiable Missionaries. Compare this Regulation with what obtains in India: the Court of Directors have erred in the other extreme, prohibiting Foreigners from becoming owners of the soil, preserving it exclusively to the Natives.

Dr. Philip, who resides in Cape Town, and is invested by the London Missionary Society with the General Superintendency of South African Missions, is a very worthy intelligent and able person: he will, if God spare his life, do a great deal for the benefit of the wretched slaves in this Colony; he has made two tours through the Interior, and will annually repeat his visits.

I understand the Dutch have grown more and more jealous of the diffusion of knowledge and religion among the Hottentots, Bushmen, or Caffres, since the abolition of slavery; finding their slaves grown less numerous and more extravagant in price and not to be replaced by further importations. Therefore they wish to retain the poor creatures in abject ignorance, and dispossessed of all human rights, in order to control their services more effectually.

During the period that General Donkin was acting, a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of procuring and distributing Subscriptions to relieve the British Settlers, as vast numbers were in deplorable misery. Upon Lord C. S.'s returning, the Committee wrote, intreating he would sanction a Meeting, and himself take the Chair, in order to lay a statement before the Public, of the appropriation of former Subscriptions; to relate the further accounts of wretchedness which had arrived from the interior, and also to solicit further directions. It is a fact that his Lordship never condescended to acknowledge the application; that after waiting two or three months, on the Committee's again requesting an answer through the verbal medium of the Chief Magistrate of this town, he immediately advertised in the Paper an Opposition Fund (as it may be termed) Subscribed 500 Dollars himself, and with his own hand addressed several Gentlemen from India, (who associate at the Turf and Stud and Kennel with him) to contribute; and this is all done because the original fund was established by Sir R. D. with

whom he is not on good terms, thus sacrificing the interests of the poor famishing Settlers under his care, to private pique.

"I am writing a few lines to Ram Mohun Roy, expressive of the high gratification his Works generally have yielded me, to renew my assurances of solicitude for his happiness, honor and welfare.

"I cannot refrain from furnishing you with one more instance of the debasing state of slavery in which the Press is here. Our passengers anxious to record publicly their sense of Mr. —'s merit, wished to have inserted in the Cape Paper a copy of the Letter they wrote him, with his reply; but the insertion of these letters was denied."

It was the wish of our Correspondent that we should offer a few comments on this deplorable state of affairs at the Cape; but the facts communicated are of such a nature and calculated to make so deep an impression, that we deem this almost unnecessary.—The exposure of such evils must lead to their removal; and in fact it is impossible that such a system of misrule and despotism can long continue, since it carries in it the seeds of its own destruction. Over poor wretched Hottentots, and the scarcely better informed Dutch boers, it might indeed exist to the end of Time; but over a body of British Settlers, its reign must be brief; Through the medium of the Press, indeed, the strong arm of power may oppose all expression of their grievances, but the smothered fire of discontent having no safety-valve to escape by, when it does burst out, will only burn the more fiercely.

Political Expedience.

"It may seem to sound strange to some ears, who have been accustomed to hear another doctrine; but it is nevertheless true, that the Governor General is vested with the power of sending a Country-born, as well as an "European, out of the country, should his departure be regarded politically expedient."—ANGELUS in the JOHN BULL of yesterday (Feb. 19.)

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

In the true spirit of JOHN BULL, ANGELUS lays down a doctrine, which he would fain usher into public notice as containing something wonderfully new and important, of the discovery of which he himself is the author. Now let us only sift his doctrine, as above quoted, for a moment; and it will turn out to be as rapid and insignificant as the very essence of nonsense. The whole force of what he says, would seem to hinge upon the well-contrived word "politically." Take this away, and the whole fabric of his doctrine tumbles down to the dust for want of a leg to stand on. Break this nut-shell, and you at once lay open the whole depth of his artifice.

In connection with this politically-potent word, therefore, which is the only thing in ANGELUS that has any show of sense or meaning, I will grant that his doctrine is true to a certain limit; and, so far from being warped by prejudice, I will even step forward to advocate his cause. In support of it, too, I will assert without fear of contradiction, that a power is lodged somewhere of dethroning the King of England, should such a measure be deemed politically expedient; and the same thing called political expediency will apply with equal force to each individual in human shape, noble or ignoble, whether in England or in India. Thus, as it regards the latter, if any Governor or Ruler should assume a position of determined hostility towards the laws which bind him to his duty, and if in a fit of ungovernable rage he should deal out death and destruction to all around, I say there is a power vested somewhere of deposing him from his exalted office which he shall have thus abused. But for the sake of illustration, let us call another case on our side of the question.

We will suppose, that while seated in Council, he should take up an inkstand that may be placed before him, and hurl it at one of his colleagues there, and that he should open the blade of his penknife and apply it to the throat of another, and further that he should lift up his chair and throw it over the head of a third, with a determination to carry his point against them all by main force. Why, every honest man would

unite in saying, that "the removal of such a Governor must be politically expedient."

What ANGELUS, therefore, in the attitude of demi-official authority, takes upon himself to declare, is no new or strange doctrine, nor one of partial application, but such as applies with equal force to all men without regard to rank, time, or place. But if this point be conceded, I ask, what does his pompous doctrine, backed by demi-official authority, amount to; or, to speak with more propriety, what does it not sink to? It both amounts and sinks to this, that a Country-born in the land of his birth is invested with the same privileges of every description, which an Englishman enjoys in his own. Now all will allow, that these, with regard to the latter, are immensely great and invaluable, not resting upon the capricious nod of a lawless tyrant, but firmly seated upon the basis of a free constitution, which forms the so-much-boasted glory of England. By a parity of reasoning, then, a similar set of privileges, untouched and undiminished, belongs to the Country-born in his own soil. In England, does liberty of thought form the birthright of an Englishman? This is a boon of nature equally in the possession of a Country-born. In England, is freedom of speech the unalienable property of an Englishman? Equally so is it with regard to a Country-born. In England, does the free and unshackled use of the pen constitute the boast of an Englishman? Just so, as it respects a Country-born in the land of his birth.

What then? Why, an Englishman in England and a Country-born in India are on a footing of perfect equality, so far as the enjoyment of privileges in their respective countries is concerned; and only in the particular sense in which the King of England can be dethroned, or a Governor General deposed, or a malefactor executed, or a felon transported, is it that a Country-born can be banished from his own soil; "should his departure be regarded politically expedient."

But, truly JOHN BULL-LIKE, ANGELUS blunders in another point, which relates to the proper instrument of power to be employed on so political an occasion. In our case, he calls in the aid of extra-judicial authority for effecting our summary banishment. To decide this point, however, I would ask him, will a King dethrone himself? No. Will a Governor General depose himself? No. Will a malefactor sign his own death-warrant? No. Will a felon transport himself? No. In all these various cases, from the King upon the throne to the felon in the dungeon, a LEGAL POWER will be exercised. To this legal power, then, I also subscribe. No other will I have.

Here ANGELUS, like himself, would have us set aside all law and with it the authority of the Supreme Court, and then he will introduce to our view a Governor General concentrating in his own person, as in a focus, all the united wisdom and jurisprudence of past and present ages scattered over the whole world. This looks like an attempt to depose all the Officers of the Supreme Court, and to charge them "with a want of ability to perform their necessary duties." Is not this a "personal" attack?

In the preceding observations, it will be seen, that I have viewed the subject under discussion strictly in its legal bearings. Of a better view of it, I am not aware; nor am I acquainted with any extraneous bye-laws of local manufacture, which go to wrest from us privileges which we can legally claim as our own. If ANGELUS, therefore, as he seems to be a demi-official or rather demi-officious gentleman, knows of any such, let him speak out, and we will give him a hearing. For my part, I am not yet behind the curtains to see the hitherto dark and mysterious machinery of our Indian Government. Yet I cannot refrain from expressing a hope, that this fabric will at some future day resemble a glass-house, if I may be allowed the expression; not so much formidable by its power, nor attractive by its pomp and splendour, as admirable for the purity of its principles and the perfect transparency of its character.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

20th Feb. 1853. A FREE-BORN.

Blessings of a Free Press.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I can clearly perceive the manifold blessings which have arisen from a Free Press, and balance in my thoughts these advantages against its licentiousness; and then offer up in strains of gratitude to Heaven my humble but fervent thanks that Britons have thus been favoured by the Almighty!

I often occupy myself in supposing the effect upon mankind which its extinction would produce; and what would have been the insignificance of the great and mighty Mistress of the World, had not her dormant powers, taking the form of oracles, been, through the medium of the Press, poured forth in strains of hope and warning, and comfort to her people.

Amidst the many public abuses, and cruel persecutions, which still exist; all originating in the uncontrolled passions, and unblushing effrontery, with which men with "a little brief authority," and (when supported by the highest) visit their fellow mortals. Some, which make the blood to curdle, turn cold, and sicken us with hate or rouse to mad revenge, merely have been attempted with more secrecy, more appearance of equity, and less triumphant malignity—where the tribunal of public opinions existed, than where it did not—Where freedom of publication thus has flourished, there public crimes and injustice have been less frequent; and the march of mind accelerated and malignity less frequently indulged.

It is not difficult to imagine Laws, Edicts, or Regulations of every description, bearing the greatest marks of wisdom, justice, and utility,—for want of the public eye, not only losing their character, but in operation destroying all the good they were intended to produce. The meaning of words is so unsteady—the ingenuity of the Devil, working within us, so successful—and man listens so attentively to his suggestions, that unless there be a licensed appeal to public opinion, there must be cruelty, injustice, and persecution for ever at work. Satan shuns the light of day, and bad men would not willingly lay open their arts to the scrutiny of a discerning public. But this scrutiny is their only check.

Were a Government to grant its people the right and power of appeal from the decisions of those who may be warped by self-love, ignorance, favor, or affection, what would be the advantage of such a boon if denied when asked for? or, what would be thought of the justice of that Government which would punish the appellant and call his appeal irrelevant? I can fancy a man ordered to perform impossibilities and ruined for respectfully assuring an absolute and tyrannical Monarch, it was not in his power to obey. I can fancy the Monarch misled, and those who mislead him, hunting with unabating malice and cruelty the miserable victim of their ignorance, indolence, or prejudice. I can imagine every species of oppression, injustice, and cruelty, to exist under a Government whose laws are excellent, and that honest men and their innocent progeny, shall, in one fell swoop be doomed to misery:—is the execution of these laws, be left to fallible interpreters, whose decisions shall be final. With a Free Press, few would be found bold enough to warp the laws forcibly, but many a coward would do more without it.—I have known a cold-blooded Machiavellian calculator throw all the FEELINGS of human nature out of the calculation, where FEELING chiefly was concerned.—I have known him again, where feeling should not enter, bring it in by force and rouse to criminal intent and passion, that mind which only sought for just redress from law and usage.

These things, a Free Press, (amongst ten thousand other advantages which must flow from it) would either wholly prevent or restrain. It is good to have the actions of all in power subjected to the salutary "control of public scrutiny." It is the people's right, as an abstract question; for the chief acts of their Government are subject to, and can be controlled by no other.

That you, Sir, may sustain the high character and repute of the Journal, (by adhering to the firm but mild and conciliatory

tone you advocate and profess the intention to employ) must be the ardent hope of every just and generous mind; and not to allow the shallow reasoning of the little band of writers to occupy your more valuable time, will, in my opinion, more decidedly promote the consummation of the generous enterprise, than warring with the Pigmies. Yours, Sir, is an arduous, an inviolable, but a noble undertaking.

The interest of your pages will be perverted—your writings misconstrued, garbled, and abused—may your very tone will be called offensive, when nothing else can be seized on for comment, admonition, or reprehension:—Heed it not! The idle wind bloweth where it listeth.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

D. Z.

Note.—We trust our Correspondent will pardon our requesting him, when he again favors us with a communication, to write in ink and more legibly, or it will be quite impossible to avoid numerous errors of the Press.—Ed.

Liberal Notions.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

To expect to find any thing like liberality of sentiment in a Paper, which has for so long a time past been almost exclusively devoted to the dark purposes of moral assassination, by anonymous slander, would be equally vain and absurd, but even in baseness we may expect to find consistency.—It has been urged against you, that the doctrines you have advocated, teem with danger, to the very existence of our Indian possessions; that they are calculated to spread the poison of disaffection amongst all ranks. One would think that in a Paper which is the mere tool for the dissemination of these and similar accusations against you, a regard to consistency, (for principle amongst anonymous slanderers is out of the question) would induce the organ of the "men in masks," whoever he be, to refrain from inserting any thing that had a direct tendency to stir up animosity in the minds of a large and increasing body of our Indian community, if indeed any thing written in a Paper so utterly contemptible could produce any effect at all. The knowledge, however, that what they write is little read and less attended to, is no palliation of the narrow bigotry of the notions they have the will, but want the power to propagate.

In the BULL of this day, it is asserted, for it goes far beyond insinuation, that for Europeans to share in a Paper edited by a "Country-born," (this is their own contemptuous expression) is disgraceful to Europeans, no matter how respectable and estimable he may be, as to principles, talents, and all that really dignifies our nature; this is the language of these pretended enemies to every thing tending to create dissensions or disaffection. Let the "warmest admirers" of the BULL pronounce on the meaning of the following sentence in a letter signed "No Durs," published in its Number of to-day.

"A Country-born, if we understand Mr. Buckingham, is to edit the Calcutta Journal, avowedly that this Paper may be taken out of the Restrictions imposed upon the Press and prevented from falling under the surveillance of the Censorship should it be re-established, and they are Englishmen, Merchants, Civil Servants and SOLDIERS who are share-holders in this Paper!"

Is this or is it not, I ask, a gross and unprovoked insult to the whole body of Anglo-Indians or Indo-Britons. Can any thing be more degrading to them than the supposition that out of so large a class not one could be found, who by his talents or his virtues, might be connected with Europeans in the proprietorship of a Paper without disgracing them? Lest, however, the contemptuous expression resorted to in the sentence quoted, should not be strong enough, or its meaning be misunderstood, they have, in a subsequent part of the same letter, substituted the word Native for Country-born, and placed it in Italics, to render it the more conspicuous.

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Can these anonymous outragers of that decency and truth which they pretend to support, but which they continually violate—can they, I say, be ignorant how important it is that the large and increasing class of the community (which they have chosen to insult) should continue to be, as they now are, well-affected to the British Government? or can they be ignorant enough to suppose that imbued as a large portion of them must be, with the spirit of British freedom, that to trample on them and attempt to degrade them, is not the way to secure their affections and their services in cases of emergency. Let these demi-official Scribblers, who constantly assume the tone of authority, look to this. They know indeed that in practising that of which they have accused you, they are safe from the terrors of "SUMMARY BANISHMENT," but their inconsistency in so doing, may draw down the contempt of even the few that now support them.

I am, &c.

A BRITON.

Feb. 18, 1823.

NOTE.—After having succeeded in getting the Liberty of the Press wrested out of the hands of European-born Britons, by suspending the terror of Banishment over the heads of those who dare to exercise the right of freely expressing their honest sentiments, it is to be expected, that the enemies of a Free Press will next attempt to rob even I do-Britons of the enjoyment of this privilege, that liberty of thought may be totally extinguished—that an impenetrable cloud of darkness may be drawn over Indian affairs. But the arm of arbitrary power is unequal to this task; and must content itself with inflicting its blessings on such British-born subjects as expose themselves to its tender mercies.—Ed.

Free Press of Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Why did you, or your Printer, or the Printer's Devil, stick the article from the MORNING CHRONICLE, and headed THE FREE PRESS OF CALCUTTA, into a bye-corner of the JOURNAL of the 22d instant. As it is not a long one, I will quote it here: and request you will give an early insertion to this letter:—

"The Free Press of Calcutta!—It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insuperable, a glorious change is effecting in British India. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the most inveterate and revolting abuses. The effect of seven native presses at work in that great city has been to triumph over Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. The celebrated Hindoo Reformer, Ram Mohun Roy, has held public monthly Meetings at Calcutta, for the purpose of freely discussing the tenets of his religion, and exposing the cruelties practised under it. By the way, a Mr. Adam, a Baptist Missionary, awakened by arguments of this Hindoo Reformer, has declared himself an Unitarian, and established an Unitarian press. This conversion gave great umbrage, in a certain quarter, and the Attorney General was applied to, to interpose the shield of some antiquated statute, to protect spiritual intolerance. As become his talents and his character, the enlightened Lawyer assured the —, that these days were passed. Mr. Adam, consequently remains at Calcutta, supported and encouraged by some of its most respectable inhabitants, who are about to erect an Unitarian Chapel for him. Such are the blessings of unfettered discussion."—*Morning Chronicle*.

In future, by giving a prominent place in your Paper to articles of the above nature, you will greatly oblige

Feb. 24, 1823.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 208	4	208	8 per 100
Doublons,	30	8	31	8 each
Joes, or Pizas,	17	8	17	12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	4	12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8	4	8	8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	100	4	100	8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	84	3	7 6 each
Barrensigns,	10	12	10	12
Bank of England Notes,	9	8	9	10

A Comparison.

SIR,

[To the Editor of the Journal.

I will only mention one circumstance, which will serve to shew the lively and increasing interest which a discerning Public takes in the Paper, of which you are now the Editor.

Many Gentlemen are known to postpone their morning recreation in the open air till the JOURNAL is brought to their door, which forms their entertaining companion on the Course. On one occasion, your contemptible Rival the JOHN BULL came in for his share of interest and patronage; but what do you think was the reception which he met with? The gentleman taking the JOURNAL with him into the carriage, ordered his Durwan to pass the BULL on to his Butler, who would find in its pages abundance of very congenial matter for his taste and appetite.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

February 25, 1823.

AN OBSERVER.

Cure for the Law's Delay.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It would fill a volume to enumerate the complaints which have been made of the interminable lengthiness and delays of the Law, and the attempts which have been made to remedy the evil. Among other Reformers, I offer my project to the Indian Public. Instead of Viner's *Abridgement* in 50 volumes folio, and other unmanageable Compendia, Epitomes, and Vade-Mecums, I submit the following process as a substitute for all Law:

"Whereas A. B. has forfeited his claim to the countenance and protection of Government, let him be forthwith conveyed on board of Ship, and landed at any port of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Berwick-upon-Tweed. For which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

To E. F. Town Major.

C. D. Chief Sec. &c.

Here is brevity, simplicity, precision, dispatch, and applicability to every case that can possibly occur.

Berkampore, Feb. 22, 1823.

SANS PHRASE.

A Bit at Anglus.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The Editorial Remarks in the JOHN BULL of this morning, are in the true spirit and nature of the Bullite; but he most unwisely draws, or attempts to draw a contrast between a whole and a half Englishman.

In the attitude of a whole Englishman, ANGULUS came forward the other day with some new and strange doctrines, betokening only the slavish mind which gave them birth; and what did he get for his pains? why, so base and despicable did he appear, that a "Free-born" disposed of him as follows.

"Every thing that glitters is not gold; nor is every person who happens to be born in England, an Englishman in the strict sense of the word."

Something more followed, which was so hard of digestion for poor ANGULUS, that his friend the JOHN BULL helps it down his throat by calling it all "slander and abuse."

But how ready is the self-same BULL to vilify and slander. He is a perfect adept in this trade; and indeed for this very service does he receive "the humiliating reward of smiles and rupees." He now seems to plead for an exclusive monopoly.

Al! BULL, I much fear that thou art in jeopardy of losing thy bread and butter; for thou hast only procured the banishment of a worthy individual, whose very presence in this country literally contributed to thy own success and prosperity, now it is too late to shed any tears of repentance.

But, Sir, I care not what ANGULUS is, or what JOHN BULL himself is. In this I glory, that I am one of your countrymen.

Feb. 21, 1823.

A HALF ENGLISHMAN.

Review at Lucknow.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

We had a delightful day here yesterday on the occasion of the Brigade Review of the Troops at this Station.

Brigadier Price, commanding the Honorable Company's Troop of Oude, having fixed the 5th instant for the Review in Brigade of the Troops at this place, a communication to that effect was made by the Acting Resident to His Majesty the King of Oude, and an invitation, through the same channel, was also conveyed to His Majesty (should it be his pleasure to be present at the Review) to honor the Brigadier with his Company to Breakfast afterwards.

The invitation appears to have been highly gratifying to His Majesty, he having expressed the great pleasure such an opportunity would afford him of shewing his personal regard for the Brigadier.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 5th, the Troops; viz. Artillery 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, and 3d Battalion 9th Regiment, were paraded soon after day break, drawn up in open order.

The distance from the Palace to Cantonments, is 4 miles, and His Majesty was expected on the Ground before sunrise, but from the heavy sandy road, it was about 20 minutes after sunrise when he arrived.

His Majesty came in a Carriage and Six Horses to the entrance of Cantonments, accompanied by the Acting Resident and the European Gentlemen in the Service of the King, together with the Brothers and relatives and numerous Native Gentlemen of the Court, in splendid Equipages.

On coming near Cantonments, His Majesty and suite left the Carriages, and mounting the splendidly caparisoned Elephants, and escorted by numerous Horse and Foot, came on the Ground on the right of the Line, and was received by a Royal Salute from the Artillery; immediately it was finished the Line presented arms. His Majesty then proceeded to the center of the front, near to the Solating Flag. Near to this spot, numbers of our fair countrywomen from the City and Cantonments had previously assembled, and a more interesting display of beauty and elegance cannot be pictured.

His Majesty having taken the place pointed out for him, and the Salutes concluded, the Troops broke into open column and passed in Review in a steady Soldier-like manner, paying the compliment to His Majesty of saluting him as they passed instead of the Brigadier. Having passed in Review, the several movements, previously fixed upon, covered by the fringes of the Artillery, were executed with precision and correctness, and the whole concluded near 9 o'clock, with an advance of the Line to within a short distance of the King, and a General Salute. On its conclusion, His Majesty was pleased to express the great pleasure he had derived from the Review, and desired that his sentiments might be made known to the whole concerned. He then left the Ground under another Royal Salute, accompanied by the whole of his suite, and also the Ladies and Gentlemen present, and proceeded to the residence of the Brigadier, to which place two Companies had been detached to be in readiness to pay the necessary compliments.

A few minutes after His Majesty had dismounted, Breakfast was announced, and the whole party sat down to a splendid Breakfast laid in an extensive set of Tents arranged with the greatest taste imaginable; nothing could possibly have been better, and every one appeared quite happy, and seemed exceedingly to enjoy the elegant repast. After Breakfast was finished, His Majesty rose to return to Town, and the usual salutations having been made by the Gentlemen near him, he was handed to His Carriage by the Acting Resident and Brigadier, and retired under a third Royal Salute, highly pleased with his Entertainment. In the course of the day, His Majesty was pleased to compliment the Native Officers and Men with a donation of 5000 Rupees.

In the evening, the whole of the Ladies and Gentlemen again assembled at the Brigadier's hospitable residence, and a large party sat down to a most sumptuous Dinner laid out in the same set of Tents as in the morning, and it is unnecessary to state that every thing was most excellent, and every person in the highest enjoyment. On the removal of the cloth, several appropriate Toasts were given, and followed by some neat speeches, and in a proper time, the Gentlemen joined the Ladies in the spacious Bungalow adjacent, when Country Dances and Quadrilles commenced, and were kept up alternately till Supper was on the point of being announced, which concluded the day's amusement.

Nothing could possibly have surpassed the arrangement, or have exceeded the gratification this elegant entertainment afforded to the large party who partook of it, and every one retired delighted with the attention and kindness of the worthy Brigadier, so highly respected both in his private and public capacity.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Lucknow, Feb. 6, 1823.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

Education.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

If I am right in my judgment, your Correspondent L. S.* on the subject of the Education of Anglo Indian Children betrays himself to be one of the Fraternity of Pedants, who have of late come in fashion to keep petty Boarding Schools, without the requisite abilities for such a responsible charge, yet in his own conceit he no doubt considers himself fully capable, and must needs take up his pen against every attempt, however laudable for the instruction of our off-spring. The motives for his writing against it, appear to be too interested and you may inform him, that he is discovered. He is the identical Civilis.

Whoever may be the suggester of the Plan which L. S. criticises upon, has shown more wisdom and more liberality of sentiment, than this pitiful Schoolmaster, who would, if he could, with his sorry argument persuade the Public that he is the only fit person to keep a School and to decide upon the weighty matter of educating the rising generation.

Circular Road, 18th Feb. 1823.

AN EAST INDIAN.

Gas Light Apparatus.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Having read a good deal about Gas Lights, and made a few experiments, I was induced, with a view to improve my knowledge, to attend Mr. Mack's Lecture on Tuesday evening, the 11th instant; and see the Gas Light Apparatus to which the public had been invited by the Syllabus published in the morning.

The model which was exhibited was a very neat one, and I was much pleased with it; but I cannot help observing, that since the time when that was constructed, several improvements have been made in the manner of distilling the Coal Gas. The two principal are, 1st, that the Coal is put into the retort in a small body or stratum not above two or three inches thick; and 2dly, the retort is made red hot before the Coal is put into it. It has been ascertained, that in London, a Coal Gas Light apparatus will be found profitable wherever 50 lights are required.

Much has been written in favor of the superiority of Oil Gas over Coal Gas. When Oil was first used, there is no doubt that it was far superior in many respects; but late writers assert that in consequence of the improved method of distilling the Coal Gas, it is scarcely, if at all, inferior to that from Oil; and that the Coal is entirely decomposed.

Whether any Coal of this country will answer equally well, I cannot say: What I tried, was not of the best quality. Purer kinds may have been found since then.

February 14, 1823.

W.

* Vide JOURNAL of the 12th instant, page 687.

A School Master's Defence.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

It would be seriously compromising my character, and perhaps my interest, to permit the letter in your JOURNAL of this day, headed "Education of Indo-Britons" and signed ***, to pass unnoticed.

Every man has naturally a right to propose and defend whatever he imagines to be for his own or the public good; and had your nameless Correspondent done no more, his lucubration should, for me, have glided quietly among "the wreck of things which were:"—but when in the most sweeping style he declares, in substance, that every School Master in India is either a fool or a villain, I do not choose that my silently submitting should be construed into a virtual admission that I am either the one or the other.

To such as are acquainted with me, and with my Establishment, it would be useless to say that no portion of your Correspondent's remarks are applicable, and it would be no difficult task to meet his assertions, and demolish them; but the public cannot expect, that I should meet, in *persona propria*, an anonymous writer, who pays so little regard to all the courtesies of polished life; but let him communicate his name to you, and mine is at his service. Let him meet me any where he chooses, if in peace and charity. I shall carry with me a few of my senior Pupils, and let a certain number of respectable and intelligent men be present. I shall then challenge your Correspondent to a fair competition in the various branches of general education with these Pupils; and if he come off, as triumphantly as he fancies he has done in his vituperation of this morning, I will then, and then only admit, that I am incompetent to be

February 20, 1823.

A SCHOOL MASTER.

Fresh Water on the Sea-Shore.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Whatever authority your correspondent P. L. may have, when speaking of the filling of Fresh Water Wells on the Sea-Shore, I imagine he only speaks from hearsay and not from experience. During the time that I followed the Sea, I have seen instances, which in my mind render this point indisputable. While in His Majesty's Navy in 1809 a squadron of several Sail of the Line and Frigates (on one of which I served), watered on the Island of NANKUN, lying near the Port of Reval. This Island is not more than twelve or fifteen miles in circumference, chiefly of a sandy soil, and abounding with wells of fresh water, from which we supplied the squadron; but so far from these wells being filled by water "that had filtrated through the sand from the sand hills or hillocks in the neighbourhood," there is not a sand hill or hillock to be seen, the Island being perfectly even and not more than four or six feet above the level of the sea at high spring tides. The water in these wells rises and falls as regularly as the tide in the ocean, which I should think is proof positive, that the salt sea water is rendered fresh by percolation through a sandy beach.

As another proof of the practicability of dissolving the chemical union between the Muriate of Soda and fresh water, I beg leave to subjoin the following experiment which I have seen tried.

Several small casks being placed in an upright position, were furnished with a false bottom, which was perforated. This was covered by a layer of thick cloth, then by a layer of sponge, and after a second layer of cloth, a thickness of about twelve or fourteen inches of fresh water sand. Six gallons of common sea-water having passed through ten of these filtering machines successively, proved perfectly fresh and palatable. These observations will, I hope, convince your Correspondent; or if not he has but to try the experiment himself; but he ought to be particularly careful to obtain fresh water sand—or else the experiment will fail to a certainty. It is obvious, then, that by

this process fresh water would be procurable even on board ship on long voyages; though your Correspondent's argument respecting drip stones would not hold good, as the sand once so used, must be well washed with part of the fresh water thus obtained, and after having been used in this process five or six times, should be thrown away and replaced by a fresh supply. It would however puzzle friend P. L. ever to wash the saline particles out of a dripstone again, and consequently it would not answer.

With respect to obtaining fresh water at the Island of Ascension by digging wells, I think I shall be able to satisfy your Correspondent on that head too, for I have seen it tried at that very place in 1817. I fancy I need not remind P. L. that the Island of Ascension owes its existence to a volcanic eruption, which is clearly demonstrated by its soil being chiefly rocky, with quantities of Lava and ashes of a great variety of colors to be met with all over it; exclusive of several burnt-out craters and small sulphur pits. He knows also, if he has ever been there, that the Island is very mountainous: now if a well were sunk a few yards from the sea shore, it stands to reason, that the water will still remain very strongly impregnated with salt; or say that you dig down for fresh water half a mile or a mile in shore: before you could get down to a level with the surface of the sea, you are intercepted by rocks. That this would be the case all over the Island, I will not pretend to assert, but during a stay of a fortnight at that place, I was witness of the experiment being tried on several spots within half a mile of the garrison.

Hoping these observations will prove satisfactory to your Correspondent,

I remain, Your obedient Servant,

TENTATOR.

Lieutenant Adam White.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The letter in your Paper of to-day, signed CIVIS, is evidently the production of one labouring under irritated feelings, caused no doubt by the fact of his having been completely silenced with regard to his charges against Lieutenant White, and scarcely knowing how to vent his rage, he endeavours by means of bullying and assertion, to give them some relief. Apparently with great satisfaction to himself, he makes out, that the chief tenor of my letter was with reference to the term European Education; and asserts that I formed my interpretation of it, from a passage in his former letter, in both of which he is greatly mistaken, as my letter easily proves.

If CIVIS had wished to appear free from charges similar to those he alleged against Lieut. White, he would have added the latter's note in his first letter; not that it in any way proves that Lieut. White alluded "clearly and unequivocally" to Great Britain, which CIVIS appears to be certain of; for in the very first part of the aforesaid note Lieut. W. states, there is no "natural superiority" and consequently must be aware of the possibility of an European Education being gained in India.

Refraining from any further controversy with "CIVIS," and merely noticing that his charges against Lieut. W. were, that the latter was prejudiced, partial and malicious, and leaving it to the Public to judge whether he has substantiated any of them, I conclude, recommending CIVIS, if he wishes to be thought a respectable writer, to refrain from the use of contemptuous terms, which serve in no way to prove his cause, or hurt his adversary, but are generally considered as being the offspring of ignorance and imprudence.

Your obedient Servant,

Feb. 18, 1823.

B—.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	3	25
Evening.....	3	49
Moon's Age.....	16 Days	

Selections.

Madras, Feb. 12, 1823.—The Ship *AROLLO* took her final departure on Monday night at 7 o'clock.—The *YONG* will positively sail on Saturday evening with the following Passengers:—*For the Cape*—Mrs. Blair, W. T. Blair, Esq. and two Children; Lieutenant Jackson.—*For England*.—Major Lawless, Captain Macquosa, Captain Mallet, Captain Ellis, Captain Combe, Captain Wallis, Lieutenant Williams, and Samuel Piper, Esq. Surgeon.

Madras, February 11, 1823.—The homeward bound Ship *AROLLO*, Captain Tennant was expected to have continued her voyage on Saturday evening for the Cape and England; but she is still detained in the Roads—all her Passengers have been on board since Saturday.

The *YONG* will follow about Thursday next.

The Ships *WOODFORD* and *MARQUIS OF HASTINGS* only now be considered due, as both vessels were intended to leave Channel the first week in October. At this season of the year however, it is impossible to calculate upon the arrival of vessels from England.

Madras Races.—The regular Spring Meeting terminated on Friday morning, after some uncommon fine running, but as several private matches remained to be decided, there was a meeting yesterday, and there will be another on Friday morning. A very interesting match was run yesterday between *Hurley* and *Shamrock*, which was won after a most severe contest by the former in 3m. 51. Both Jockies were at the Whip from the turning. A beautiful Race.

Three Horses were entered for a Sweepstakes, but one was drawn. *Stebbs* and *Hermaphrodite* started—and the Race was won by the latter.—A very pretty Race.

The Race Ball took place at the Stand last night.—*Madras Courier*.

Penny Gazette, Jan. 26.—Letters have been received from Malacca, which relate the death of the Hon'ble Timmerman Thuyssen, Esq. Governor of Malacca, on the 14th instant.

Penny Gazette, Feb. 1.—The only arrival since our last is the Ship *ANTELOPE*, Neg. Ahumad, from Siam the 21st ultimo, which however has brought no news of any consequence.

Opium Trade.—The *EUGENIA*, Captain Hogg, now leaving this port for China, has on board no less than 454 chests of opium, which, at the rate of 3000 rupees a chest will amount in value to 13,62,000 rupees, or 136,200 sterling, and which if it sells in China only for 3000 dollars the chest, will produce 31,75,000 rupees, or 317,500 £ sterling, equal to a profit of 133 per cent.—This is the second similar voyage made by the *EUGENIA*.—She was for a length of time opium ship in China.

Fire.—Another instance of the frequency of fires, and another proof of the necessity of some step being taken to prevent their frequent occurrence, took place on Saturday night in the Bow Bazar, when a number of hats were consumed, and the miserable inhabitants reduced to the utmost distress in consequence of it.—*Hurkara*.

Account of the Founder of the Buddhist Religion.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbura.

SIR, Having a few days ago seen an account in your paper of the Buddhist religion in Siam, perhaps the following traditions relative to the founder of it, Fo or BOUDHA may be thought deserving a place in your paper.

Fo or BOUDHA was the Son of some Indian monarch, who being sent by his father to negotiate a peace with a neighbouring monarch to whom he was tributary, and to whom he had failed to pay his tribute, succeeded so well as not merely to procure a remission of the tribute, but to gain the hand of his daughter in marriage. On his return to the Court of his father, he left the affairs of his father's Kingdom, and his new wife, and retiring into the desert, was visited by some geni, who suggested to him the laws which he afterwards established for the conduct of his followers.

Fo had now become lawgiver, and had converted several individuals to his religion.—He sent these out to preach his doctrines, which they did with incredible success.—After INDIA, CEYLON embraced his system, then Siam, and afterwards the German Empire. These places were all in their time visited by Fo, and in each of them is to be seen the imprint of his foot, to which pilgrimages are made and which are regarded as peculiarly holy by his followers.—The doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls is the distinguishing one of the professors of this faith; for although split into many sects, not one of them refuses his credence to this article of bc. A—The Buddhist religion at length reached China, the manner of which was very singular.—The emperor dreamt that he saw a man of an extraordinary size in a dream, who gave him instructions to seek and find the law of the GREAT WEST.—On this intimation he resolved to go himself; but on being supplicated by his ministers and

people, he gave up the idea, and staying at home himself to guard his empire, sent some of his nobles into the West to find that law. The Chinese sailed and in the then imperfect state of navigation the voyage seemed to them to be so long that they resolved to land in the first country they discovered which turned out to be the Indies, which since Europe has been known to them, they have called the *LITTLE WEST*, but which was formerly distinguished as the *GREAT WEST*. It appeared to them that they were here to find the law for which they sought, and which had been announced to their emperor.

As soon as the Chinese deputies landed they set themselves to acquire a knowledge of the religion of India, and becoming more and more convinced that this was the religion for which they were in search, they took some of the priests with them, returned to China, where they were received with much respect and distinction, and under their instructions the religion of Fo became that of the state.

I am, Sir, your's W.

Bills of Exchange.

RAMNARAIN GHOSE versus PALMER.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbura.

SIR, Much has been said, and written as to the propriety of commenting upon decisions given in the Courts of Law in this Country; but I believe it is now pretty generally admitted, that the opinions and observations which have from time to time been promulgated to the Indian Community, through the medium of the public prints, have proved of the most essential service, both in checking the evil effects which many of these decisions were likely to produce, and in preventing a recurrence of some arbitrary acts, which the publicity thus given to, served to hold up to public censure.

In addressing you on the subject of the case reported in your paper of this morning, I profess to have no other object in view than to endeavour to show, that the opinion of the Commissioner (however conscientious only he may have given it) is not infallible, and to prevent the Merchants and Tradesmen of this large City from being led away with the erroneous idea, that a demand for payment of a Bill of Exchange, must be made on the acceptor personally before he can legally be called upon to liquidate it. If this decision was to have the force of LAW, all those advantages which Commerce has hitherto derived from the use of Bills of Exchange, would at once be done away with, and the introduction of such Securities, which has heretofore been looked upon as a blessing, ought rather to be regarded as one of the greatest evils that has befallen us, inasmuch as the holder of such an Instrument is placed in a worse situation than a man suing upon an unauthenticated Bill of Parcels.

Upon reference to *CHITTY'S* excellent Work on Bills of Exchange (page 332) I find it laid down "that it is not necessary the demand should be personal, it being sufficient, if it be made at the house of the Acceptor," which doctrine is supported by Lord Ellenborough, who is reported to have said in the case of *Brown v. McDermont* "that if a Bill was payable at a certain House, it was sufficient to demand the Money there, and that it was the duty of the Acceptor to leave provision for the payment of it." As this House is generally to be met with in a Merchant's Counting House, and ought to be found at a Commissioner's elbow, we are naturally led to inquire how with these great authorities for his guide, Mr. McLeod could possibly have given such a Verdict? and in asking this I wish to be expressly understood, as not meaning to cast the least personal imputation upon that Gentleman; having as I before said, no other object in making these observations; but to show the opinion entertained by our best Lawyers on the subject, and to urge a hope that this question will be more narrowly looked into in future, and that the injury which the Plaintiff has manifestly sustained, will be remedied by the Court's remitting the Costs, and returning to him the amount.

E.

Birth.

At Nussersabad, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain J. NASH, of the Pioneers, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 25, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 21 0	20 0
Unremittable ditto,	9 0	7 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 18 Months, dated 20th of April 1823,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6300 0	6100 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,	at 5-8 per cent.	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 2-8 per cent.		

—784—

The Indian Day.

No. III.—NOON.

Down from his blazing car the Lord of Day
 Hurls a fierce splendour through the sultry air
 Bright, fiery, piercing, as his arrows were
 When writhing at his feet the Python lay.
 The shadowless landscape drowns in the red glare
 And the gaunt tiger gasps beneath the ray
 'Midst rooks and giant reeds the panting deer,
 Hides from the scorching blast—the languid snake
 Lies still and torpid in the darkest brake,
 The spirits of the southern whirlwind soar
 Upon its burning breath, and hurry by
 Each shatter'd cloud that o'er the dazzling sky
 Casts a brief veil—so man, as frail, is driven
 By Passion's withering blast from peace and heaven.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Shipping Arrivals.**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 3	Millford	British	R. Howard	England	Sept. 13

Shipping Departures.**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 31	L'Eugenie	French	P. Cassard	Malabar Coast
Feb. 1	Sarah	British	J. Thacker	London
	4 Phoenix	British	A. Weyton	England

Stations of Freights in the River.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24, 1823.

Kedgerie.—NERRINDA, and DAVID SCOTT, outward-bound, remains.—*CHIVIANCE* (P.), passed up.
Kedgerie.—LA SEINE, (P.), JOHN ADAM, and BOURBON, (F.), outward-bound, remain.
New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, and THAMES.

The *UDNY*, and *NEPTUNE*, arrived off Calcutta on Monday.**Passengers.**

Passengers per Millford, from England to Bombay.—Lady West, Mrs. Colonel Baker, Mrs. Durat, left Sick at the Cape, Miss Baker, Sir Edward West, Knight, Recorder of Bombay, Dr. Durat, Captain Lewis, of the Honorable Company's Marine, Messrs. Constable, and Hart, Cadets, Mr. E. West, Secretary to Sir Edward West, Mr. W. Boyce, Merchant, Mr. Noton, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Sarah, from Bombay to London.—Mrs. Colonel Ewart, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Ridge, Mrs. Bionty, Misses William, and Yorker, Major General John Baine, Lieutenant Colonel Ewart, C. B. of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, Captain James Tod, Captain Dundas, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, Lieutenant Ritherdon, Lieutenant Robert Thomas Ridge, Lieutenant J. Randall, of the Madras Infantry, Masters William Grant Kerr Baillie, F. Ewart, William Ewart, John Ewart, William Ashburner, and William Wight.

Administrations to Estates.

Mrs. Eliza Howe, late of Kidderpore, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Captain George Preston, late of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Lieutenant J. H. Toone, late of the 6th Light Cavalry, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. Philip Leal, late of Calcutta, Gentleman, deceased—Mrs. Maria Catharine Leal, Widow.

Mr. Neal McHenry, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—Robert McClintock, Esq.

Mr. John Rostan, late of Pertaupore, in the District of Zillah Hoogley, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Madras Races.

MADRAS RACES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

FIFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

A Hindian Plate of 700 Rupees from the Fund, and 150 Rupees Subscription, P. P. free for all Arab Horses to be Handicapped by a Committee selected for the purpose—beats two miles and a half.

	Heats.
Colonel O'Kelly's grey <i>Hurley</i> ,	4 1 1
Major Stanley's bay <i>Caster</i> ,	2 3 2
Mr. Witham's bay <i>Marooner</i> ,	1 2 3
Captain O'Nell's grey <i>Monashine</i> ,	3 4 dra.

1st Heat.—*Monashine* took the lead. *Caster* and *Marooner* at his heels for a mile and a half, when *Caster* passed him. *Marooner* made play at the two mile post and carried the heat hard in hand. *Hurley* kept several lengths behind the other Horses, evidently laying by the whole heat.

2d Heat.—*Monashine* shot a head several lengths. After the first half mile, *Marooner* appeared to be running away and led his antagonist past the stand at a slopping pace, keeping his place to the turn in, when *Hurley* headed and won the heat by a couple of lengths.

3d Heat.—*Monashine* drawn. Pretty running between *Hurley* and *Caster*—*Marooner* some lengths in the rear. Won easy by *Hurley*.

Time	1st heat 5' 11"
	2d heat lost.
	3d heat 5' 30"

Between the heats of the above.

The Beaten Plate of 700 Rupees from the Fund, for the Beaten Horses of the Meeting—beats two miles, carrying 8 st. 7 lb.—distanced Horses cannot start for this Plate.

Mr. Garforth's bay <i>Sticks</i> ,	1 1 0
Major Stanley's bay <i>Legs</i> ,	2 2 0
Mr. Sheppard's grey <i>Alapa</i> , did not start.	

Sticks carried both heats without difficulty.

Time	1st heat 4' 15"
	2d heat lost.

A Plate of 200 Rupees from the Fund, for Ponies 12 hands and under, catch weights—once round the Course.

Colonel O'Kelly's bay <i>Refer</i> ,	1 0 0
Colonel Sandy's chestnut <i>Tot</i> ,	2 0 0
Mr. Herridge's bay <i>Grider</i> ,	3 0 0

The Ponies having started without orders were called back, but *Tot* thinking he might as well take a pull for wind, went round the Course by himself in 2' 30". Intimation was given to the Judges, that he was drawn, and the other Ponies were in consequence started before *Tot* had passed the stand; *Tot* had no idea of relinquishing his claim to the Purse without a good struggle for it, and following his friends, overtook *Grider* at the Monument, and closing with *Refer*, ran him gallantly to the winning post. Won by *Refer* by a nose.

Time 3' 30"

Also, a Sweepstakes of 1000 Rupees each Subscriber—half forfeit, for all Arab Horses—two miles, carrying 8 st. 7 lb.

Mr. O'Carter's grey <i>Belton</i> ,	1 0 0
Colonel O'Kelly's bay <i>Longford</i> ,	2 0 0
Mr. William's ———, paid forfeit.	
Captain O'Neill's ———, paid forfeit.	

A beautiful Race. *Hidman* started at his usual rate—*Longford* three lengths in his rear till he passed the Monument, when *Longford* ran up to him. Here an interesting contest ensued, the Horses heading each other alternately up the rise, but *Hidman* maintained his superiority and won the Race in gallant style by a length.

Time 4' 1"

Marriages.

On the 23d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C. MARY, to Miss ELIZA DICK.

At Bombay, on the 25th ultimo, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. HENRY DAVIES, Senior Chaplain, Captain ROBERT GRAHAM, to Miss F. JULLIFFE.

Errata.

In yesterday's JOURNAL page 761, column 1, line 24, for *former*, read *latter*; line 2, from the bottom, for *who*, *intimated*, read *who are intimated*. Page 762, column 1, line 25, for *one*, read *one of*. Page 763, column 2, line 10, from the bottom, for *in our parts excited only a nominal contempt*, read *in our own hearts excited only unminged contempt*.